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CEMA ECONOMIC INTEGRATION TASKS VIEWED

PM141626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by N. Borokh and V. Glagolev under the rubric "Integration in Action": "Following the Course of Specialization"]

[Text] Socialist economic integration, reflecting the objective processes of the internationalization of the CEMA countries' economic life, enables them to resolve socioeconomic problems more successfully. At recent sittings of the CEMA session the community countries have concretized a concerted policy of intensifying economic development.

The transition to a qualitatively new stage of international production specialization and collaboration has been prepared for naturally by the entire previous experience of the CEMA countries' cooperation. They possess tremendous resources. Although their population comprises one-tenth of the world's population, they produce 20-30 percent of the world's electricity, oil, steel, and coal.

It is impossible to make efficient use of such colossal potential for further economic growth under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution without a certain structural reorganization in favor of the latest sectors and technologies. In the opinion of experts, it will take at least 10-20 years to carry out these transformations and the concerted, gradual profiling of the fraternal countries' economies. They have never before had to resolve such a task. And this increases the demands on all forms of cooperation.

As is known, the foundations for profiling national economies were laid by the long-term targeted cooperation programs and long-term bilateral specialization and collaboration programs through 1990. The formation of international production complexes is one of the most significant features at the present stage of integration. Three main types of them may be singled out:

The first are sector complexes. An example of this is the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, which is being carried out in the CEMA countries on the basis of a general agreement on specialization and collaboration.

The second type are intersector complexes. The CEMA countries' fuel and energy complex, which unites the Soviet Union's extracting sectors and the other countries' processing industry sectors, which serve the extraction of minerals, may be regarded as this. In recent years, great attention has been devoted to the agro-industrial complex, which is being formed on the basis of profound specialization and collaboration in machine building, the chemical industry, and sectors providing agriculture with technology, equipment, and fertilizers.

The third type are territorial production complexes. They are being formed either in border regions or during the construction of join projects on the territory of one of the CEMA countries.

The setting up of these complexes makes it possible to organize a rational system of direct international industrial engineering and economic ties making coordinated use of manpower, raw material, semimanufacture, and financial resources, and means of labor. In other words, the possibility is arising of overcoming the barriers to the development of productive forces which cannot be eliminate by means of foreign trade ties.

The success of international specialization and collaboration depends on finding mutually acceptable means for the CEMA countries to agree on the strategic directions of economic policy as a whole, on the one hand, and creating conditions for immediate, direct ties among the economic organizations actually implementing the accords reached at summit level, on the other hand.

For example, the agreed aim of satisfying the need of the CEMA countries' population for a certain quantity and range of foodstuffs is the starting point for estimating the overall needs and the sources of meeting them for the whole complex of sectors ensuring the achievement of this aim. In its turn, the calculation of the needs for agricultural equipment, mineral fertilizers, and equipment for the food industry and of the needs of other sectors processing agricultural products makes it possible to ascertain the main centers of the countries' foreign economic cooperation and to outline projects for multilateral sector and intersector specialization.

Here we are approaching the important and, at the same time, very complex problem of international collaboration. Technological, collaborative, resource, and other ties within the framework of national production complexes are realized on a planned basis. On an international scale the action of the law of value imparts to the aforesaid ties the nature of commodity-money relations. The results of national production activity are exchanged on the principles of equivalence, taking the interests of individual countries into account. And these interests might not coincide with those which would appear to be objectively dictated by the demands of international specialization and collaboration.

The aforesaid can be illustrated with the example of passenger car production. Each of the European CEMA countries (except Hungary) produces several types of cars either under license or of its own design. The scale of their production cannot be considered optimal in the majority of countries. Because of small batch production and the consequent difficulty of using modern and also because of the need for complete self-sufficiency in components and assemblies (which have not been standarized), labor expenditure is great. Nevertheless, passenger car production is not falling but growing. Each country has its own specific reasons, but it may be assumed that for any one of them the lack of currency for car imports is the primary reason for organizing its own production.

A country's involvement in the international division of labor is also limited by the status of its balance of payments and trade and by the demands of the international and external balanced nature of the economy. Therefore, the absence of an international complex in passenger car production is accounted for not only by problems of developing this sector but also by general economic problems.

An analysis of the state of international specialization and collaboration attests that the considerable quantitative growth in the proportion of specialized (covered by specialization agreements) output in the total volume of reciprocal deliveries among the CEMA countries conceals to a certain extent -- if we can put it like this -- the preservation and even the development of parallel production facilities, the growth of unit capacities, and an increase in the range of production of similar products. Many of the specialization agreements merely enshrine the production distribution which has taken shape among the CEMA countries. Dispersal among numerous nomenclature groups hampers the implementation of large-scale projects. As regards the long-term targeted cooperation programs being drawn up as comprehensive programs, they are realized in the form of individual measures for selected types of products. Therefore, in order to ensure that the choice of international specialization projects does not turn out to be a means of resolving today's tasks alone, it is necessary to carry out a restructuring of the industry of each CEMA country which would make it possible to create with the help of collaboration highly efficient facilities for the production of competitive output on an international scale. And this is possible only on the basis of a concerted scientific-technical and economic policy -- a historically important task at the modern stage of development of the world socialist economic systems.

SOVIET ECONOMIST PRAISES CEMA INTEGRATION

PM141616 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 6, February, (signed to press 30 January 1984) carries on page 20 a 2,500-word "Review" by Candidate of Economic Sciences R. Ultanbayev titled "Constructive Cooperation" pegged to CEMA's 35th anniversary.

According to the author, "by using the advantages of the planned economy and relying on socialist internationalism, the community's countries have reached unprecedented heights in economic, scientific, and technical development and in improving the people's prosperity.

"The community of CEMA countries has become the most dynamic economic force of our times, having ensured a more than double superiority in national income growth rates over the EEC states."

Ultanbayev then cites facts and figures to substantiate his statements, describes the integration process since the April 1969 23d special CEMA session and the successful development of joint projects, writes about the specialization and production sharing between CEMA member countries, outlines the progress achieved in the intensification of their economies and in their scientific and technical cooperation, reviews the results of last October's 37th CEMA session in Berlin, and concludes:

"The constructive cooperation between the fraternal countries within CEMA's framework, which has been going on for over one-third of a century, demonstrates the viability and insuperable strength of the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism. Guided by them, the communist and workers parties are leading our countries to a new and qualititively higher level of integration."

FRG'S WOERNER REMARKS AT NATO GATHERING HIT

PM150930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS dispatch "With a Militarist Accent"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Feb -- Stepping up the race in both conventional and nuclear arms is the theme of the so-called "international conference" of the West German "Wehrkunde" military knowledge society, which has begun in Munich. Ranking NATO staffers and "experts" in creating new types of weapons have come together for this assemblage of Atlanticists.

The tone of the speeches was set by FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner. The chief of the West German military department tried to justify the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG, British, and Italian territory which has begun. He completely ignored the fact that the majority of the population of the countries where the nuclear missiles stamped "Made in USA" are being installed are resolutely demanding that the U.S. vehicles of nuclear death be removed from Europe. Instead of heeding these demands, Woerner set about giving "advice" on how best to cultivate a spirit of militarism in the population so as to make it consent to the deployment of the first-strike nuclear missile weaponry targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Political observers focussed on the Woerner statements, which attest that Bonn officialdom fully supports the present U.S. Administration's adventurist, militarist policy in various regions of the world and has no qualms about participating in the military preparations being pushed ahead by Washington. His words that "peace in Europe is only possible with U.S. help" sounded more than blasphemous. And the minister was really talking nonsense [saraportovalsya] when, to please yet again his senior NATO partner, he claimed that the Pershings and cruise missiles "serve to safeguard peace." That is truly to mock such a noble concept as peace!

Appeals for a futher arms race were also heard in other "speakers'" speeches. They showed yet again that the NATO gathering in Munich has nothing to do with detente and the strengthening of security. The Atlanticists stubbornly refuse to smash the vicious nuclear circles which threatens the planet with universal destruction.

NATO HOLDING 'VIKING SHIELD' EXERCISES

LD151805 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Oslo February 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Minkevich reports:

Annual staff exercises of NATO codenamed "Viking Shield" are held this week at the headquarters of the NATO allied forces in Northern Europe situated in Kolsos, Oslo's suburb, reports of the Norwegian press say. Taking part in them are NATO Secretary General Josef Luns, defence secretaries of Britain, Norway and Denmark, high-ranking military and experts of countries included in the NATO command in the northern zone of Europe, as well as representatives of Britain, USA and Canada, the countries that offered to give backing to the northern flank "in emergency."

British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine used the occasion to express the wish to instruct British units now holding "winter training" in Norway to be ready to come to Norway's assistance in a certain "crisis situation." Under the same pretext, units of U.S. Marines are regularly training on the Norwegian territory. Heavy armaments and various military equipment is kept in Norway for them even in peace time.

In strict secrecy the participants in the NATO staff exercises intend to discuss plans of further reinforcement of the northern flank of the North Atlantic bloc for a term up to the nineties. The press reports that commander-in-chief of the NATO forces in the northern zone of Europe, British General Lowson, speaking at the reception on the occasion of the exercises' opening, said that the conference of the NATO leadership in Kolsos demonstrates the increased interest in the defense of northern Europe.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS ON LEBANON ISSUE

LD152350 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 15 TASS -- A meeting of the United Nations Security Council was held here. It was convened at the request of France to discuss the situation in the area of Beirut. At the beginning of the meeting the members of the Security Council with a minute's silence paid tribute to the memory of Yuriy Andropov. Chairman of the Security Council Nawaz Shah of Pakistan praised his deep devotion to the cause of world peace, ending of the arms race and peaceful cooperation among countries.

The USSR's representative Richard Ovinnikov thanked members of the Council for the condolences expressed. He went on to say: as the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko stressed, the USSR is fully aware of its responsibility to peoples for safeguarding and consolidation of peace. We are open to peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation with states of all continents. We are for peaceful solution of all disputed international problems through serious, equal and constructive talks.

Speaking at the meeting, French ambassador at the United Nations Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil described the situation in Lebanon as serious. He stressed special concern is caused by the fact that civilian population is the victim of bombing and shelling. He declared for the United Nations participation in the settlement of the conflict and actually recognized the failure of the mission of the so-called "multinational forces" consisting of contingents of the United States, France, Italy and Britain. He pointed to the need of withdrawal of those forces just as of pulling back of U.S. warships from the Lebanese coasts.

The Security Council will continue discussing this question.

U.S., USSR PILOTS COOPERATE ON UNICEF FLIGHT

PM151332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Round the World Flight"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Feb -- "A Flight on Behalf of the Children of the World" -- that was the motto of the Gulfstream 3 aircraft piloted by the well known competition pilot Brook Knap which took off from Washington's National Airport to make a round the world flight. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is one of the organizers of this event. "The aim of the flight," B. Knap said in an interview with your TASS correspondent, "is to promote peace and the development of contacts among adults and children of all countries. This is particularly important in the present complex international atmosphere."

From Washington the aircraft set course for London where its five-man U.S. crew was joined by leading Soviet fliers. Its route subsequently passes through Moscow and Novosibirsk and from there via Beijing, Tokyo, Honolulu, and Los Angeles, and will end in Washington.

In all the flight will take 46 hours, a record for an aircraft of this class.

The Gulfstream 3's cargo consists of letters from children in various countries. The first batch of these messages of peace and friendship was ceremonially handed over to the crew at a press conference in Washington. The aircraft delivered them to children in the countries where it landed. The flight organizers are hoping to collect various donations to the UNICEF fund. This money will be sent to provide assistance to the needy and hungry children of the world.

AIR-SEA RESCUE COMMITTEE MEETS IN OTTAWA

PM151347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by Nikolay Bragin under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Useful Cooperation"]

[Text] Ottawa -- The sixth session of the coordination committee of the international experimental space system for searching for ships and aircraft in distress (KOSPAS-SARSAT) has ended in the Canadian capital, Ottawa. Taking part in the session's work were delegations from the four countries which founded the system -- the USSR, France, the United States, and Canada -- and representatives from Norway and Britain, which joined them later. Those taking part in the session unanimously approved the basic directions of their joint activity for the period through 1990.

The session summed up the results of the first years of this unique space system and noted the effectiveness of its work. The system is now served by two Soviet artificial satellites, Cosmos-1381 and Cosmos-1447, one U.S. satellite, and ground facilities created in the four countries and taking part in searching for and rescuing people from seagoing ships and aircraft in distress.

Thanks to the active collaboration of the KOSPAS-SARSAT countries, in a brief period the system has confirmed its reliability. Although the system so far is of an experimental nature and is at the trial stage, its use, and in particular the application of sophisticated scientific and technical achievements of the Soviet Union and a number of other countries, have already made it possible on 69 occasions to establish rapidly the whereabouts of ships and aircraft in distress and to render aid to people. Some 138 people have been saved on sea and air routes.

As the sessions of the coordination committee noted, the creation of the KOSPAS-SARSAT system and its successful operation serve as a graphic example of fruitful international cooperation. The session compiled a draft agreement providing for an increase in the number of countries using the KOSPAS-SARSAT system.

Those taking part in the coordination committee noted the particularly large contribution made by our country to the implementation of the noble mission to safeguard security on sea and air routes and to save people. In this connection it is worth recalling that the Soviet Union consistently and firmly advocates the use of space for exclusively peaceful purposes.

Plans for the further expansion of cooperation within the framework of the KOSPAS-SARSAT system are giving rise to the approval of all those sincerely interested in ensuring that scientific and technical achievements in developing space serve only man's progress and that a barrier is erected to any attempts at its militarization. Space must serve peace alone!

USSR 'READY TO AGREE' ON MEASURES TO BUILD TRUST

LD152048 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, and other Soviet leaders have met the heads of foreign delegations that arrived in Moscow for the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. Here is a commentary from our observer Yuriy Soltan:

During the talks views were exchanged on a number of major international problems. There has been keen interest in the results of the meetings with the leaders of Western countries. The Soviet leaders reiterated the continuity of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. During a conversation with United States Vice President George Bush, Konstantin Chernenko said that in international affairs Soviet policy would as before be oriented on preventing a nuclear war, consolidating peace, and fostering equal cooperation between all countries and peoples. Simultaneously it was emphasized that the Soviet Union would do everything necessary to safeguard its security and that of its allies and friends. As before the Soviet Union won't aim at competing with other countries in arms production, nor will it seek a military superiority. Its line towards halting the buildup of nuclear and other weapons and towards reducing them remains unchanged. But the problem of disarmament cannot be resolved unilaterally.

But so far NATO has been engaged just in rhetoric without concrete actions to back it up. There have also been speculations in the West that the Soviet Union will eventually accept the fact of the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Such speculations are built on sand.

During the talks with Western political leaders Soviet leaders reaffirmed this country's principled position over the consequences of the siting of American nuclear weapons in Europe. The deployment has seriously complicated the situation in Europe and in the whole world. But this country would not like to consider the situation irreversible. It was the United States and its NATO allies, rather than the Soviet Union, that made further negotiations impossible. In Geneva the Soviet Union put forward a whole set of proposals to bring down the level of nuclear strength in Europe. These proposals remain fully in effect.

This country is also ready to agree on major confidence-building measures to consolidate trust between nations. A commitment by all nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons could be largely instrumental in this respect. If you recall, the Soviet Union already assumed such an obligation unilaterally. Trust would be much greater if NATO accepted the Warsaw Treaty Organization's proposal not to use armed forces at all. The Soviet Union lacks no will inasfar as ways of strengthening peace and halting the arms race are concerned. This country stands for serious, equal and constructive talks. But to change the world situation for the better requires efforts to be applied not only by the Soviet Union and its allies but also by the NATO countries. Reliance on strength and military superiority is not the way to easing tension. Relations between states regardless of their social systems should be built on equality and equal security, on mutual respect of legitimate interest and noninterference in each other's affairs.

This is the Soviet leader's view. The West should show in practice that it is ready to abide by these principles. This would make it possible to take concrete steps towards normalizing the dangerous situation in the world today.

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH U.S. VIEWED

LD151932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] In the foreign press commentaries on the results of the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, one important idea can be singled out: The Soviet Union confirmed its resolve to continue the policy of peace -- a lasting and just peace for all peoples, great and small. Speaking at the Central Committee plenum, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that we are in favor of a peaceful solution to all international disputes by means of serious, equitable and constructive talks. We do not seek military superiority, but we will not allow the military equilibrium that has been attained to be broken.

Success in maintaining and consolidating peace depends to a considerable degree on how great the influence on the world arena of the socialist community is, on how active and coordinated their actions are, and on how effective their cooperation in all spheres, including the economy is. The Soviet Union has stressed that it will strive to expand cooperation with all the countries of socialism. Comrade Chernenko's meeting with the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states who came to Moscow following the death of Yuriy Valdimirovich Andropov took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

One of the foundation stones of our party and state's foreign policy has been and will remain solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonial dependence and who have embarked on the path of independent development, and particularly with the peoples who have to repel attacks by the forces of imperialism. This is also an important course in the struggle for peace today.

As far as relations with the capitalist countries are concerned, the Central Committee plenum confirmed its devotion to Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Let us take Soviet-U.S. relations. During his talk with U.S. Vice President Bush, Comrade Chernenko noted that these relations should be built on the basis of equality and equal security. A manifestation by the U.S. side of readiness in practice to adhere to these principles would enable a start to be made on rectifying relations between the two countries.

Soviet-British relations, too, could be more meaningful. However, as Comrade Chernenko pointed out, to bring about a change for better in the world situation that has come about, it is not only the USSR and its allies that must make efforts in this direction, but also the NATO countries. In particular, the Soviet Union's principled position regarding the consequences of deploying U.S. nuclear missiles in certain NATO countries has been confirmed.

However, we would not like to view the seriously complicated situation as irreversible. Our country's proposals for reducing the nuclear missile confrontation in Europe remain fully in force. Our country's foreign policy today -- a policy of peace and of saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war -- was defined by the decisions of the most recent CPSU congresses. The special plenum of the party Central Committee and the speech by Comrade Chernenko confirm that we will not diverge a single step from that policy.

WEINBERGER 'UTTERLY DISCREDITS' DETENTE SPIRIT

PM151039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[V. Pustov "Military-Political Commentary": "The Pentagon Chief's Sinister 'Paradoxes'"]

[Text] The following facts have been made public: There is an increase year in and year out in the number of underground nuclear tests carried out at the Nevada test range; during R. Reagan's tenure of the Presidency the funding for these tests has doubled. Moreover the U.S. authorities have abandoned the practice in force since 1975 of announcing all underground nuclear explosions in Nevada. Both facts cannot fail to arouse the world public's profound concern. All the more so since all this is directly linked to other extremely alarming actions on the part of Washington.

The U.S. Administration, as is well known, announced its refusal to implement the 1974 Treaty on Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests. Quite recent events are also fresh in the mind -- the behavior of the U.S. representatives in the First (political) Committee during the latest UN General Assembly session. They voted against the proposals on condemning nuclear war, on freezing nuclear arms, and on ending all nuclear weapons tests, in short, against all resolutions aimed at preventing mankind from slipping into a nuclear catastrophe.

The U.S. press is linking the increased numbers of secretly-held underground nuclear explosions in Nevada with the development of nuclear devices for use in space as antimissile weaponry. In other words, it is a question of the arms race being pushed ahead in a new sphere and of a threat being posed to mankind whose scale, as specialists are noting, is hard even to imagine just now.

It can hardly be considered accidental that the latest bout of nuclear fever is being accompanied by a series of speeches by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. The crudest anti-Soviet slander is their unfailing propaganda basis. He needed the fabrications about a "Soviet military threat" primarily as a foundation for the latest -- 1985 -- military appropriations program, which is unprecedented in scale and clearly offensive and aggressive in nature.

Weinberger is truly casting all prudence to the winds in order to extract the consent of congressmen to allocate additional billions of dollars for the latest missiles, nuclear submarines, bombers, and other arms needed to wage all kinds of conventional, nuclear, and even "star" wars. For instance, he utterly discredits the "spirit of detente," declaring that "it is unknown where it came from." You also cannot fail to be alarmed by the series of paradoxes that he has put about: "the deterrence paradox," and "arms reduction paradox," and even the "preservation of peace paradox." In essence they actually boil down to a single appeal, as sinister as it is cynical: "The peacemaker must be prepared to use force and use it successfully."

The fact that this militarist cry was issued by Weinberger does not provoke any special surprise. Even in the United States itself the opinion has been formed of him as a person "ready to open fire indiscriminately." What is curious is something else: While threateningly shaking his fist the Pentagon chief is clearly keeping something back. The United States has long ceased to limit itself simply to a readiness to use force. It has used and is using it in virtually all regions of the world. Here are some concrete facts cited by the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: "The United States has used its Armed Forces to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals at least 262 times since the end of World War II." The magazine was too late to count the latest examples of U.S. criminal actions such as the armed invasion of Grenada, the artillery barrage and bombing of peaceful settlements in Lebanon, and the military provocations and threats leveled at sovereign Nicaragua...

The former U.S. Senator W. Fulbright said: "We have created a society whose main activity is violence. The gravest threat to our state comes without question not from some foreign power but from our own domestic militarism." Although especially topical today this blunt admission nonetheless needs to be made more precise in one area: It is the security of all humanity that is now under threat. And that fact cannot be hidden under the mantle of peacemaker, in which Weinberger and those like him are trying to dress up U.S. imperialism while nurturing plans for global hegemony.

MONDALE ADVOCACY OF TALKS NOTED IN PROFILE

PM151111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Who's Who" profile: "Walter Mondale"]

[Text] Walter Mondale, one of the Democratic Party's presidential hopefuls, was born 5 January 1928 in Ceylon, Minnesota, into the family of a rural preacher. A Bachelor of Arts and of Law, he was his state's attorney general in 1960-1964. The following year Mondale took his seat as senator in the U.S. Congress. He was a member of the Senate committees on currency [as published] and banking, agriculture and forestry, and aeronautics and space research [as published], and of the special Committee on Aging.

For Americans Mondale's name is mainly linked with his activity as Vice President in the J. Carter administration. Mondale's popularity among the electorate, as the latest opinion poll results bear out, is currently higher than that of any of the Democratic Party's other presidential hopefuls. Observers are linking the growth in the ex-Vice President's popularity with his recent political statements condemning the present U.S. Administration's militarist course. Thus, he pointed to the importance of conducting a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race. He advocated reaching by negotiation a mutual and verifiable freeze on both countries' nuclear arsenals, and he stated the need to ratify the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and resume the talks on a general and complete nuclear weapons test ban which were broken off by the Reagan administration. In the field of domestic policy Mondale accuses Reagan of having "burdened middle- and low-income Americans, while sparing the wealthy in every way possible."

U.S. ACCUSED OF SHELTERING NAZI CRIMINALS

PM141343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "From the Mobile Gas Chamber to the Death Squads"]

[Text] Washington, February -- The television screen shows a balding elderly man wearing a gaudy shirt outside his trousers strolling down a sun-drenched street. He stops and cautiously looks around, sensing just then that he is being followed. Reassured, he continues his stroll past the vine-covered fences. He is the former SS Colonel Walter Rauf, leader of a team of Nazi executioners which created and operated the terrible mobile gas chambers. On his conscience are the lives of 200,000 people wiped out on the territory of the USSR, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

The Nazi criminal, whose name stands alongside the names of such fanatics as "Doctor" Mengele and K. Barbie, the butcher of Lyons, now lives in Chile.

Now people have again begun talking about Walter Rauf in America.

They are talking about him because, despite all the desire on the part of the authorities to cover up the long-standing ties between the U.S. intelligence services, the Pentagon, and other government organizations, on the one hand, and Nazi criminals, on the other, facts which it has proved impossible to suppress do surface from time to time. Thus, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the American historian Charles (Allen), Jr. had got hold of a secret document prepared in 1947 by the U.S. Embassy in Rome for the U.S. State Department. The document says that one of the active organizers of the transfer of Nazi criminals to places of safety was the Vatican, working on the basis that it duty was to help people of various political convictions, provided they were anticommunists, not only in European countries but also in Latin America.

The newspaper writes that Walter Rauf was captured by U.S. troops in April 1945 in Milan. Until the end of 1946 the Nazi criminal lived comfortably at U.S. expense, allegedly under the closest guard, and then suddenly and imexplicably disappeared. Then the Vatican took over, turning the executioner...into a teacher of French and math in one of Rome's orphanages. Then, after moving from country to country, Rauf settled in Chile.

How did the Nazi criminal "escape" the U.S. camp" Who gave him the documents for his passage abroad? Was it the Vatican alone that helped the executioner escape retribution?

The extracts from the report to the State Department to which THE NEW YORK TIMES refers provide no answer to these questions. But looking at the history of other Nazi criminals, including Klaus Barbie, it is not hard to find one. In "disappearing" while under arrest, avoiding trial, crossing the border, and finding work -- and in U.S. institutions at that: the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA, the FBI, and Radios Liberty and Free Europe -- the Nazis were aided by the U.S. Government. All for the same reason -- the inveterate criminals and murderers were considered "valuable cadres" and "experts in the fight against communism."

Nazi executioners, sheltered in the distant forties and fifties by those who swore loyalty to the ideals of the antifascist struggle. [sentence as published] Is this all in the past? No! And not only because hundreds of criminals have not suffered the punishment they deserve and roam free -- including in the country which so loudly declares to the entire world its adherence to democracy. This very approach -- that a criminal is not a criminal if he is an anticommunist -- still flourishes today in Washington.

No need to go far for examples. On the same day that THE NEW YORK TIMES published the article on the Nazi executioner Walter Rauf, another newspaper -- THE WASHINGTON POST -- featured an article on the ties between U.S. Government circles and the neofascist murderers in Latin American countries today.

The first "death squads" were set up in Guatemala with CIA participation immediately after the Washington-organized overthrow of the legally elected President Arbenz in 1954, the famous journalist Jack Anderson writes. And to this day, Anderson claims, the CIA continues to maintain links with ultraright terrorist detachments in the Latin American countries, including El Salvador.

The American journalist, it has to be said, chooses his expressions more cautiously: He writes of the Reagan camp's "sympathies" with the Latin American ultras. But it is well known that matters are not restricted to feelings. The CIA feeds, arms, and trains thousands of Somoza executioners gathered in Honduras on the Nicaraguan border. Washington's attention and aid do not overlook the most repressive dictatorial regimes, including the bloody Pinochet regime. That is what the White House's much-trumpeted "battle against international terrorism" is really like.

REAGAN REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY SCORED

LD102019 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 10 Feb 84

["Washington: Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Here are two reports that were almost simultaneously received by TASS: The first is that President of the United States Ronald Reagan speaking in Eureka, Illinois, proclaimed that the United States, allegedly, protects human rights everywhere in the world. The second report is that the U.S. naval armada staying off the coast of Beirut started and continues heavy bombardment of the Lebanese capital and other areas of that sovereign country which leads to the death of thousands of innocent people...

The U.S. military brought to Lebanon to brutality of colonialists combined with the dstructive force of contemporary weapons of annihilation. While Washington and Tel Aviv seek to doom Lebanon to the role of a U.S.-Israel protectorate, the Pentagon and Zionist military view Lebanon also as a range to test new types of weapons. According to the information of the U.S. press, only in the summer of 1982 the Israeli military used in Lebanon more than 1,000 weapon systems developed in the United States that until then were not used in large-scale military operations.

Suffice it to compare these facts to see the huge gap between the words of the U.S. leaders and practical deeds of the U.S. Administration. In an effort to justify its aggressive course, Washington is trying in every way to present itself a protector of international morals, the defender of "freedom and human rights". But if one turns to the real policy of the USA it becomes obvious that all these deliberations are nothing but hyprocrisy, the verbiage aimed at dampening the growing concern of peoples over Washington's militaristic line, at weakening their opposition to that policy.

The main fundamental right of every man is the right to live, but precisely this right is increasingly threatened by the ruling circles of the USA which in its foreign policy stakes on force and tried at any cost to disrupt a rought military-strategic parity that has formed in Europe and in the world, continue spiralling the arms race, building up the production of ever more powerful and horrible weapons of destruction. The draft federal budget for the 1985 financial year that President Reagan addressed to the Congress the other day envisages the increase of the military spending which is record high for peace time. The military spending will reach 313.4 billion dollars, 19 percent more than in the previous financial year. And in the past three years Washington has already spent for military purposes a truly astronomic sum, over 640 billion dollars.

"Human rights" of which the President of the United States talks, are linked inseparably with such unshakable principles of international law as sovereignty and independence of states, the right of every people to decide its destiny. In words, Washington is in favour of the observance of these principles. But what happens in reality? The White House talks about "independence" of states, and contrary to the will of peoples of West European countries those countries are being turned into hostages of the policy of others, into the launch pad for U.S. first-strike weapons. The Reagan administration talks about "freedom" and stages a pyratic attack on Grenada which is actually occupied by U.S. forces. They in the White House are trying hypocritically to pass themselves off as zealous supporters of democracy while trying wherever possible, be it in Chile or El Salvador, in the Dominican Republic or Lebanon, to stifle any attempt of peoples to decide themselves about their road of development. And no-one in the White House and in the State Department of the USA even asks if the peoples living in those areas wish to become the object of transoceanic patronizing.

American Senator Cranston seeking presidential nomination described Reagan's Middle-Eastern policy as an insane gamble with the destinies of the world. The same characteristic applies with full ground to the entire foreign policy activity of the present administration. This is the insane gamble for whose organizers such notions as sovereignty of states, freedom and human rights are nothing more than a pretext for hypocritical propaganda speculations.

TASS REPORTS NUCLEAR TEST ACCIDENT IN NEVADA

LD160915 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] San Francisco February 16 TASS -- The U.S. latest underground test of a nuclear device at the proving ground in Nevada has ended with an accident. Some time after the explosion, effected at a depth of 300 metres, a deep crater developed on the surface, and observers who were above the testing site fell into it. Twelve people were injured and two of them are in a critical condition. According to a spokesman of the Department of Energy, there was no leakage of radioactive materials into the atmosphere.

The yield of the explosion was twenty kilotons. No announcement of the test had been made in advance.

CANADIAN COURT DISCUSSING CRUISE MISSILE TESTS

LD151402 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Ottawa February 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artyom Melikyan reports:

The Supreme Court of Canada has started the discussion of the question whether the decision of the Canadian Government to allow the U.S. to hold tests of cruise missiles in that country is in accordance with the Constitution.

The lawyer, G. Henderson, who represents at the court 26 public organizations contesting the legitimacy of the government's actions, said that it had no legal right to put into practice the agreement on holding tests of U.S. cruise missiles on Canadian soil. According to Henderson, agreements with other countries come into force only if they are approved by Parliament. As is known, the Canadian Government has not submitted this question for the consideration of the supreme legislative body of that country.

Many public organizations of Canada believe that the tests of U.S. cruise missiles on the Canadian territory run counter to the Constitution also because of the fact that these first-strike weapons increase the danger of a nuclear war, thus jeopardizing the security of Canadians, which is guaranteed by the fundamental law of the country.

The decision to give the U.S. military the right to test the death-carrying weapons in Canada, which was taken by Ottawa under the pressure of Washington, aroused a storm of indignation in that country. According to results of public opinions polls, the overwhelming majority of Canadians emphatically denounce this step taken by the government.

However, the Ottawa authorities give no heed to Canadian public opinion. The minister of national defense of Canada, Jean-Jacques Blais, said that the U.S. cruise missiles would be tested in March, as it had been planned before.

ANNIVERSARY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WITH PRC

OW150337 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Lavrov commentary]

[Text] The USSR-China Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance was signed in Moscow 34 years ago, or rather, on 14 February 1950. In this connection, station military observer Lavrov writes:

Articles in this treaty provide that the Soviet Union should use all means, including military means, to assist China in preventing imperialist aggression against the latter. One month after the signing of the treaty, the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek elements, the Chinese people's enemies, felt the force of the treaty. On 20 March 1950, when Chiang Kai-shek's aircraft were bombing Shanghai, China's biggest industrial center, they were intercepted by Soviet jet fighters.

At the request of the Chinese People's Government, and in accordance with the just-signed treaty, the Soviet Union had sent 19 Air Force groups [as heard] to the Shanghai area. They resolutely hit back against U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek air and sea pirates, who attempted to blockade the coastal areas in east China, to interrupt the people's economic lives, and to wipe out China's biggest industrial center. While U.S. imperialism was committing aggression against Korea, these Soviet Air Force groups and other wings helped China avoid raids by U.S. aircraft.

With Soviet aid provided in accordance with the treaty, China quickly built up a defense industry. Of the 256 large enterprises and projects built with Soviet aid, 100 were industrial enterprises for national defense. As Chinese soldiers of the older generation know, the Soviet Union sent thousands of military experts to help the Chinese PLA in the early 1950's. At the same time, some 1,200 Chinese officers were training in Soviet military academies. With the direct help of these Soviet military experts, the Chinese PLA was reorganized, its management system was reformed, and its armored, tank, engineering, chemical warfare, airborne, air, naval and air defense forces were organized. The Soviet Union strictly carried out the commitments it had undertaken. Thus, new China taking the socialist road obtained what it needed to develop its economy and safeguard its security.

U.S. imperialism posed a considerable threat to the people of China and other socialist countries in the 1950's. The U.S. imperialist reactionary clique is now (?threatening and frenziedly opposing the people of these countries). The U.S. Government has announced that it is necessary to eliminate socialism as a sociopolitical system. The normalization [jian quan hua] of relations between the Soviet Union and China is of particular importance and urgency in the context of the current exacerbation of the international situation.

'EFFECTIVE POLITICAL DIALOGUE' WITH PRC VITAL

OW151209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Mulatov commentary: "An Important Guarantee for Safeguarding and Consolidating Peace"]

[Excerpts] In the past few days, foreign mass media have extensively reported and commented on the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at its plenary session on 13 February.

Foreign reaction has particularly pointed out the continuity of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies. For example, it has pointed out that the Soviet leadership is determined to continue carrying out the policy of actively struggling for peace and international cooperation. Dear Chinese listeners, the struggle for strengthening unity among the socialist countries and their united action in the international arena, and for overcoming the threat of war has always been an important component of the CPSU's foreign policy. On this subject, please listen to the following commentary by our station commentator Mulatov:

The speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the extraordinary plenary session of the party Central Committee has convincingly manifested that, as a great socialist power, the Soviet Union is completely aware of its responsibility to the people of various countries in the world in safeguarding and consolidating peace.

The Soviet Union has always attached particularly great importance to concerted action and collective contribution by socialist countries in consolidating the foundations of peace. Comrade Chernenko pointed out in his speech: Accomplishments in safeguarding peace depend, to a large extent, on how great the influence of the socialist countries is on the international arena, how positive their action and how definite and concerted their goal. The Soviet Union favors the expansion of political and economic cooperation in various fields with all socialist countries. I want to point out that this also applies to China.

Dear Chinese listeners, you probably already know that a recently signed trade agreement stipulates that this year Soviet-Chinese trade will increase by a big margin over previous years. This is a piece of good news that proves the existence of broad possibilities for mutually beneficial economic exchanges between our two socialist countries. The tradition of fruitful cooperation between our two countries in economic and other fields is well remembered in both the Soviet Union and China. Such cooperation was an important factor in the struggle for a lasting peace in Asia and the world in the 1950's. In the current complicated international situation, caused by the imperialist aggressive clique's adventurist actions and growing threat to the vital interests of the people of various countries, mutual understanding, the resumption of goodneighborly and cooperative relations, and effective political dialogue between the Soviet Union and China are of special and urgent importance. The Soviet policy toward China has always been based on the fact that the long-range, vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese people, first of all in overcoming the threat of war and consolidating peace, are completely identical.

CHINESE 'DENUNCIATORY' POEMS FLOURISH, DECLINE

PM141534 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 15

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Translations Bookshelf"]

[Text] So-called "denunciatory" literature expanded to an impressive scale in China during 1979-1980. It emerged with support from the Chinese leaders who calculated on using it primarily for political purposes. Nevertheless, works of the "denunciatory" trend, poetry included, went beyond the "prescribed" framework and "invaded forbidden zones." China had not seen such poetry for years. Some poems hinted at alarm and fear: Where is the guarantee that the past will not be repeated? Others cited the blame and responsibility for what had been done during the years of the "Cultural Revolution" (and not only by the "four" and Lin Biao).

Especially tragic lines were written about the spiritual disintegration of people who had lived through the terrors of the "decade of trouble [smuta]" and "re-education camps" or had lost relatives, friends, or comrades. The "denunciatory" poetry strove to examine the spiritual state of Chinese society and help the people understand the extent of the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution." What is important is that works of this trend contain not just criticism of the past. After all, the past gave and continues to give reminders of itself through the grave disharmony in society, the grief of families that have lost relatives and friends, the lack of faith, and the alienation of people.

The years 1979-1981 were the time of "denunciatory" literature's flourishing and... decline. Nowadays it has essentially vanished. Sharp assessments of the events of the "Cultural Revolution" have been stifled. The leaders of the country's ideological front have repeatedly stressed the thesis of the impermissibility of "encouraging gloomy thoughts among the people" and "plunging them into despair." The exposure of the dark sides of reality by the "literature of wounds and scars" was not to their liking.

We see in contemporary Chinese poetry agonizing quests by the hero, an aspiration toward the ideal, the joyful affirmation of hopeful changes, the creation interpretation and synthesis of native and foreign poetic forms, and the revival of free verse. Other processes are occurring simultaneously, however, whose development is too complicated to forecast for the time being but which are already forcing living through and living feelings into the procrustean bed of orthodoxy sanctified by "Mao Zedong's ideas." A new literary "hero" is being implanted -- a patriot who has forgotten the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution" and has found himself in production for the sake of the "four modernizations."

Time will tell which path contemporary Chinese poetry will take.

We offer our readers an excerpt from a poem by young poet Luo Genye, taken from the anthology "The Hard Paths of Sichuan" [Trudny Sychuanskiye Tropy] which had just been published by the Raduga Publishing House.

Luo Genye: "I Am Discontented!" (From the poen)
"...The nature of things is such that the fruit of every victory calls forth a new clash." (Walt Whitman, "Song of the Open Road")
The youthful dream of aromatic fruit is ripening in the flower,
the hope of burning everything up is kept aglow in the embers,
A desperately daring, proud idea stirs within my heart,
I want to shout out: I am discontented with everything around me!
Who says that discontent is rebellion, betrayal, heresey and evil?
It is a seething confined by the narrowness of the brook,
It is a baby chick that cannot be constrained inside the darkness of the egg.
In my soul my discontent produces dreams of ocean waves
In my soul my discontent produces yearning for blue skies....
In years gone by Columbus was discontented with navigational charts,
And so he crossed the ocean to strange and unknown shores;
Fearless Copernicus ignored the Holy Writ,
His discontent helped him to look the Universe in the face;
Aristotle considered Plato to be wrong, the pupil was discontent,
And this is why he overtook his tutor in the cognition of things.

Oh, discontent, you are the germ of every change,
Oh, discontent, you are the very first beginning of creation.
I am an electric current.
The river flowing of its own will
Makes me discontented;
The basis and essence of my life.
Flow in vain, wasting strength.
I am a blast furnace.
Earth's niggardliness,
Not yielding anything of its own free will,
Makes me discontented;
It hides inside its bosom, deposited deep down,
My torch and my breath.
I am an old market stall.
Take notice, I am dreaming
Of large variety
Inside.
I am ashamed to look at doleful shop windows.

I am a city.
I still maintain my ancient look,
I am as old as legend.
Please, make me beautiful with ribbons of fast highways,
Please, place upon my head the crown of a highrise building.

I am a poor field.
The ox that hobbles in the morning
Upsets me.

I am a tired-out shoulder.
Dragging the boat's tow-rope hurts me.
I'm discontended.
How can people be contended
With noise, ash, and dirt?...
I am a drawing locked up in a safe, existing in its confines,
I've no desire to remain a blueprint, but to be embodied.
I'm innovation, it is hard for me to breathe all covered up,
I want to soar to mountain heights, where the springtime thunder roars.

I am from the creative circle, I want to make this circle larger,
Open wide the gates for arts and science.
Yes, the heritage of heroes, the cause of hearts and minds
Have been squandered frivolously by the bureaucrats.
I fight bureaucracy -- it's rooted deep inside the soul!
I'm also seriously discontented with our culture.
Discontented, the river straightened itself with an audible crack of the backbone,
Discontented, oil gushed from the depth of seas,
Discontented, all science emerged from the forbidden zone,
Discontented, thought rushed ahead and truth found its course,
And poverty -- how can you be contended with that? -- surges toward happiness....

The youthful dream of aromatic fruit is ripening in the flower,
The hope of burning everything up completely is kept aglow in the embers,
My heart is overflowing with the purest of love,
I want to shout out: I am discontented with everything around me!

Translated from the Chinese by L. Cherkasskiy.

PAKISTAN OFFICIAL'S ATOM BOMB REMARKS CITED

LD151741 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 14 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] A sensational interview has just been given by a leader of the Atmoic Commission of Pakistan, Dr Abdul Qadir Khan. He stated to the paper NAWA-E-WAQT that Pakistani scientists have progressed so far in nuclear technology that it is fully within their capability to create a nuclear weapon, their atomic bomb. Foreign journalists sought clarifications; numerous requests flowed in to arrange a meeting with the author of the statement, Dr Abdul Qadir Khan. These requests, however, were rejected.

Who is this Dr Khan? How is it that he is convinced that an atomic bomb can be manufactured at any moment? And why is he so hidden away? Nine years ago, a young scientist of Pakistini origin settled with his English wife in a quiet suburb of Amsterdam. It was thought that they would stay in the Netherlands forever. The scientist did not even mention Pakistan in conversation. He talked about two European universities from which he graduated and said he often visited other towns to meet professors. The scientist and his wife did not differ in any way from the other young couples in this suburb -- the unfailing [word indistinct] at the door, a window box on the windowsill -- everything at their home, No 71, was as it should be.

On returning from one visit, the young scientist boasted to his neighbors, that he had gotten an interesting job. How he succeeded in penetrating (?Uranco) is still unknown. This Anglo-Danish-West German consortium has a big works for enriching uranium. Gaseous uranium is driven at enormous speeds and becomes enriched. Just this process was presented to the young scientist to arrange for producing an atomic bomb at home. You have already guessed, of course, that the young Pakistani scientist in the Netherlands was the very same Abdul Qadir Khan who today is giving interviews as a leader of the Atomic Commission.

The reason why Khan was sent to Europe, cultivating the necessary acquaintances, biding his time, is apparent. He obtained access to the very heart of atomic production. Limousines started arriving at Khan's house in Amsterdam with embassy registrations from Paris and Brussels. In Khan's hands were key peices of information and secret blueprints. He sent them on through diplomatic couriers. Someone warned Khan that he was being watched. The next day -- this was in December -- he left his house in the Amsterdam suburb forever and settled in a town at the other end of the earth -- Islamabad.

Everything hidden behind this fence in the Kahuta suburb of Islamabad -- where there is everything necessary to manufacture an atomic bomb -- was made either in the United States, where they adopted the same technology, or in Western Europe. They did not stint money on nuclear purchases, and Khan knew perfectly how to take charge of the (?unique) technology acquired. The centrifuge at Kahuta is guarded very closely. French ground-to-air missiles were purchased and installed here when there was still nothing to guard. Reliability was tested several times on models. Now these missiles have been supplemented with the latest missiles from the U.S. arsenal.

For the theft of blueprints and other secrets from Uranco, Abdul Qadir Khan was sentenced in the Netherlands in absentia to a prison term. And where will you find him now? He is now in Kahuta giving interviews.

Now, the nuclear resident in Europe in place of Khan, under cover of a secretary of the Pakistani Embassy in Paris, is one (?Bhat). He is gathering up what Khan did not have time to pick up. There you have it -- a video commentary on an interview.

DRA ARMY STRIKES AT 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY SCUM'

LD151644 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Kabul February 15 TASS -- Units of the Afghan Army and security forces with the active support of the local population are striking further blows at the counter-revolutionary scum that is sent into the country from abroad. As reported by BAKHTAR agency, a band of cutthroats that terrorised the local population was liquidated in Balkh Province as a result of a successful operation. Armed bandit groups have also been smashed in a number of other provinces of the country.

The successes in the struggle against the internal counter-revolution are largely determined by the successes of the revolutionary regime in developing the state and consolidating the armed forces, BAKHTAR notes.

FURTHER 'INTEGRATION' OF USSR-ROMANIAN ECONOMIES

PM131119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Nabatchkov: "In Mutual Interest" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The 36th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid falls on 4 February. This treaty has played a historical role in forming relations of a new type between these neighboring countries. The new friendship treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1970 was its direct continuation and development. In our report from Bucharest we describe today Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the economic field.

Bucharest -- the first ship built in Oltenita for the Soviet Union in the late forties was a wooden fishing seiner. Less than 100 workers were employed at that small Danube shipyard at the time. Since then the collective has increased tens of times over and the enterprise has changed out of all recognition, but the director at the shipyard is the same man -- Hero of Socialist Labor engineer Ion Cristea.

"Our cooperation with the Soviet Union is exceptionally advantageous and fruitful," he says. "Soviet orders, our Soviet colleagues' rich experience, and their aid have played a determining part in our shipyard's renovation and development. Long-term contacts with our Soviet partners ensure that the enterprise works at full capacity and stably. For our part we always seek to fulfill orders for the USSR on time and to a high standard. We work without any complaints being made against us. I am sure that in the field of cooperation we still have many unrevealed reserves and opportunities."

In the first month of this year the ship builders solemnly saw off on a long-distance voyage the "Omskiy-115" modern dry cargo ship. Like the other ships in this series built to a Soviet design, it is intended for the complex conditions of Siberia's rivers.

The history of Oltenita is typical of many plants and factories. The industrial enterprises constructed in Romania in the years of the people's power with the USSR's assistance now produce two-thirds of the rubber manufactured in the country, generate about half the electricity, and produce a considerable proportion of other very important output. The USSR is now continuing to render Romania assistance in constructing 14 national economic establishments.

Take as an example the "Iron Gate-2" hydroelectric station which Romania is installing in conjunction with Yugoslavia. Two power units have come from Leningrad for the Romanian section of the station, while the remaining six units are being produced in Romania using Soviet technical documentation. At the same time Romania is taking part in the construction of the south Ukranian AES and in payment for its participation will receive additional electricity. Cooperation with the Soviet Union, Romanian specialists note, is a very important condition for the successful solution of the aggravated energy problem in the country.

In the present 5-year plan, trade turnover between our countries will almost double by comparison with the previous 5-year plan, exceeding R17 billion. The Soviet Union remains Romania's biggest trading partner: It accounts for approximately 20 percent of the republic's foreign trade.

The range of mutual trade is constantly being renovated. Thus, only recently it was joined by deliveries of a chemical product in short supply for the Soviet Union -- captan -- from an installation working in Romania to an original Soviet manufacturing method. This Romanian output, like specialized ships and grain cars, seed drills and other agricultural equipment, helps to fulfill the tasks set by the Soviet Food Program. Romanian furniture, footwear, and food industry produce fill our stores' trading halls.

The further intensification of the processes of integration between the Soviet and Romanian economies and also within the CEMA framework would undoubtedly help resolve the new, large-scale problems facing our countries.

The USSR party and government delegation's recent visit to Romania is of importance for enhancing the efficiency of the multilevel cooperation between our parties and states and the two countries' peoples. The joint communique on the results of the visit states that in discussing questions of Soviet-Romanian relations the sides noted their advance and reaffirmed their resolve to activate their ties in the economic, scientific and technical, and cultural spheres in the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. A number of practical new steps were outlined in this direction.

USSR-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC TIES, ASSISTANCE VIEWED

PM131211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Petukhov dispatch: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] Bucharest, Feb -- Today is the 36th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Born in the difficult postwar years, it played and historic role in the establishment of relations of the new type between the two states, based on the principles of socialist internationalism. The tasks and goals of this document, which laid the firm foundations of the development of equitable and mutually advantageous relations between the fraternal countries and peoples and which has stood the test of time, were consolidated and continued in the 1970 treaty and the 1976 Soviet-Romanian statement.

During the first weeks of the year, the Ploesti machine builders completed and dispatched yet another shipment of drilling equipment ordered by Soviet petroleum and gas industry workers. During the same period, Bucharest received news form the northern frontier: Tens of millions of kilowatt hours of electric power had been received by Romania from the Soviet Union along the transmission lines of the Mir unified energy system in January.

And here is a report from the banks of the Carpathian Trotus: the installation for the production of the pesticide, captan, has started to gather pace at Romania's largest chemical combine, Borzesti. It is the result of joint efforts by scientists and production workers in our two countries...

These are only a few examples from the current annals of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation.

For many years now, our country has occupied the leading position in Romania's foreign trade. For example, year in and year out, 25 percent of Soviet exports to Romania consist of modern complex machines and equipment, including complete sets of equipment meant for entire industrial projects.

It is hard to overestimate the significance for the country's national economy of stable Soviet deliveries of unprocessed iron ore, rolled ferrous metals, natural gas, cast iron, ferroalloys, cotton, asbestos, and various chemical products. Many items in this group account for 50 percent or even more of total imports of such items by Romania. It is also noteworthy that some of these -- a certain volume of deliveries of iron ore, pellets, and gas, for example -- are received by the republic as compensation payment for its participation in the joint construction of projects on Soviet territory with other fraternal countries.

In exchange, a significant part of Romanian deliveries to the USSR consists of petroleum and gas extraction equipment, freight cars for various purposes, equipment ordered by the heavy chemical and metallurgical industries, sea-going and river ships, agricultural machinery, and electrical engineering products.

There is a long-established practice of annual reciprocal deliveries of large shipments of consumer goods. Romania sends the Soviet consumers sewn and knitted garments, footwear, leather goods, furniture, and food and flavoring products. The Soviet Union sends to Romania consumer durables: still and movie photographic equipment, radio receivers, tape recorders, clocks and watches, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and sports equipment.

Goods listed in long-term agreements and in agreements on specialization and production sharing account for an increasingly large proportion of deliveries and are assuming increasing significance. By now these deliveries already cover dozens of goods categories, and real prospects for further growth exist in this sphere.

Many important heights have been scaled also in such a "well trodden" sphere of cooperation as the construction of industrial projects in Romania with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. This assistance takes the forms of deliveries of complete production lines and installations for a number of the economy's sectors, and secondment of experienced specialists, on the basis of agreements, for their assembly, adjustment, and startup, and training of appropriate cadres, and these forms have stood the practical tests of several 5-year plans.

About 140 such projects are operating at full capacity in the Romanian power industry, metallurgy, chemical industry, and extracting industry. An additional 14 are currently under construction. They include the two power units at the Danube's Iron Gates-II Hydroelectric Station, the "1400" rolling mill at the Galati metallurgical combine, the second stage of the Braila cellulose and paper production facility, a powerful pipe-welding installation in Zimnicea, an atomic power station in Northern Romania, and the "750" electric power transmission line leading through Dobruja to Bulgaria.

This cooperation in putting modern industrial equipment into production requires both sides to concentrate on joint research. This happened especially when the original captan installation was being developed. The new nontoxic pesticide for plant protection against fungoid diseases and efficient "doctor" during the interseasonal storage of fruit and vegetables -- captan -- has a great future ahead of it. The assimilation of its production is an important task. The experience of Soviet scientists who had produced captan under laboratory conditions was used as the foundation for the joint development of an industrial installation based at Romania's Borzesti chemical combine. In actual fact, the word "installation" is hardly appropriate here. Just imagine a huge concrete bulk as high as a 10-story building on an area no less than a soccer field. This is a complex chemical plant.

I. Florea, Romanian Minister of Forestry and Construction materials, wrote in a recent publication: "The Romanian specialists highly value the quality and technical specifications of Soviet-made installations and equipment. They have developed close ties with the Soviet specialists, who, in the most diverse instances and on demand, give technical assistance in the exploitation of this equipment. Analyzing the results of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the assimilation of cellulose and paper production capacitites, we reach the conclusion that it has played an outstanding role in the fact that, during the period that has elapsed, Romania's output of cellulose increased approximately 17-fold, and its output of paper more than 11-fold."

A new protocol on the annual commodity turnover between the USSR and Romania, providing for further growth of reciprocal trade, was signed in Moscow recently. New measures were elaborated in our mutual interest, in order to ensure further development of the Soviet-Romanian trade turnover and expansion of production sharing in the national economy.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ON POST-ANDROPOV POLICIES

LD160107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Academician Marta, member of the MSZMP Central Committee is at our microphone.

[Begin Marta recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] I am absolutely convinced that the achievements gained during the period when the CPSU was headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov will be further continued. This was stated in his speech at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Chernenko concisely and clearly analysed those elements of party and state practice which had received special attention recently.

The CPSU leader stressed the importance of further developing the economic and defense might of the Soviet state, raising the spiritual and material standards of the people, strengthening the unit of the fraternal countries of the socialist community. We know what great attention was paid to these questions by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Therefore, such continuity in the practice party leadership draws the full support of Hungarian working people. [end recording]

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESS TO SEJM ON FOREIGN POLICY

PM151434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Polish Sejm Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb -- A session of the Polish Sejm which discussed topical questions of the country's foreign policy has been held here. With a minute of silence deputies honored the memory of Yu.V. Andropov.

S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs, delivered a government briefing. He declared that the main orientation of Polish foreign policy has been and will continue to be the further strengthening of relations of friendship and all-around cooperation with the USSR.

We will never forget, he said, that it was the Soviet Union which rendered assistance and support to Poland during the difficult times which our motherland was experiencing in the past years. They provide an example of genuine internationalism in relations between the PZPR and the CPSU, between Poland and the USSR. The Polish-Soviet alliance, born during the joint struggle against fascism, is an important factor of peace on the European Continent, and any attempts to disrupt it are doomed to failure.

The minister expressed anxiety at the international situation, which deteriorated still further, following the beginning of the siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. In this situation the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member states were forced to adopt corresponding retaliatory measures aimed at strengthening their own security and preserving universal peace.

Poland, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is countering the course toward confrontation and an arms race with a policy aimed at the continuation of the process of detente and international cooperation. It fully supports all the USSR's constructive proposals for curbing the arms race and expresses the hope that success will be achieved at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The minister emphasized that Poland favors a normalization of relations with Western countries. However, this normalization must be based on the complete renunciation by the latter of the policy of economic pressures and "sanctions" which have already inflicted considerable economic damage on Poland. He resolutely denounced the revival in the FRG of revanchist forces which, with the connivance of the official authorities, are striving for a revision of the postwar territorial and political structure in Europe.

S. Olszowski noted that Poland's positions have been strengthened. Poland, was, is, and will be a firm component of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, he declared.

The Sejm adopted a decision which expresses full support for the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution of 29 December 1983 "on the international situation and the Soviet state's foreign policy." Peace, the Sejm decision says, has correspondend and will continue to correspond to Poland's state interests. People's Poland has invariably favored peace and security and opposed the arms race.

Deputies approved a draft law on extending the Sejm's term and a law on elections to people's councils.

FRENCH JOURNALIST ON ANDROPOV, FRENCH-USSR TIES

PM151455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by French journalist Yves Moreau: "Through All Trials"]

[Text] Paris -- French Communists are currently mourning with the Soviet people and the CPSU, to whom they are linked by long-standing ties of solidarity. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's death has been echoed by profound grief in our people too. And the point is not just that Yu.V. Andropov was the leader of a great power. The Soviet Union's course, in whose elaboration Yu.V. Andropov played a very important role and which is being consistently implemented, is of exceptionally great significance for the majority of us. It became clear in a short period that the USSR had made important progress in all spheres of economic and social development, progress which has received a widespread international response.

With regard to international affairs, Yu.V. Andropov invariably emphasized Soviet policy's continuity. Continuing the line elaborated by the CPSU and its 26th congress, he supported the maintenance of the balance between West and East, so as to prevent a third world war, and opposed the launching of an arms race.

And it is not the Soviet Union which is to be blamed for the SALT II treaty between Washington and Moscow not having been ratified. Moreover, the steps taken by U.S. President Reagan have led to the creation of new centers of tension in Central America, the Near East, and Europe, where the United States has begun siting American Pershing II and cruise missiles.

However, recent months have shown that the mass movement for disarmament and peace has reached a level where it is able to play an important role in the international situation. The success of the Madrid meeting and the opening of the Stockholm conference were an outstanding contribution by the Soviet Union under Yu.V. Andropov's leadership to ensuring the return of international affairs to detente.

In his last interview -- his answers to questions by PRAVDA -- the Soviet head of state observed that the Soviet Union's policy is a policy of dialogue and at the same time emphasized the need to observe the conditions for carrying it out successfully: a renunciation of "strong-arm diplomacy," the observance of the principles of the equality of sides and of identical security, and the desire to achieve practical agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear arms. In so doing he made numerous realistic, concrete proposals.

Franco-Soviet cooperation and friendship have time and time again demonstrated their fruitfulness. And each time they have become weaker or been severed at a particular historical stage, the results have been negative. Our relations were severely tested during the years of struggle against Hitlerism. In the postwar period Franco-Soviet friendship has made an important contribution to establishing a climate of detente.

The anxiety expressed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the new trials confronting mankind today remind us, French people, of the lessons of the past which must not be forgotten.

U.S. GENERAL KILLED BY GUNMEN IN ROME

LD160942 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Rome February 16 TASS -- an attempt on the life of U.S. General Leonard Hunt, general director of the multinational force and observers in Sinai, has been made in the Italian capital. He died without regaining consciousness. Unidentified persons who fired at his car fled.

'WAVE OF REPRISALS' AGAINST ITALY'S PROTESTERS

LD151406 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Rome February 15 TASS -- Thomas Mickel has arrived in the Sicily island from the West German city of Duesseldorf. He was going to join other peace champions from the international peace camp in Comiso and take part in mass demonstrations of protest against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles there. But his stay in Italy proved to be short. The local authorities immediately placed Thomas Mickel under their surveillance and soon expelled him from the country for... "vagrancy" and "criminal designs".

The authorities' arbitrariness gave rise to protests of the country's progressive public. A statement by peace campaigners from the camp in Comiso says that this measure is aimed at intimidating the active members of the anti-war movement, who are organising mass anti-nuke demonstrations.

A new wave of reprisals against peace champions, it is pointed out in the democratic circles of the Italian capital, has coincided with the arrival of the first batch of cruise missiles in Comiso. In this connection the base was turned into an unassailable fortress. It is guarded day and night by reinforced units of Italian policemen and American soldiers. The newspapers write that nuclear warheads for missiles will soon be brought in Comiso.

CPSU LETTER ON RELATIONS WITH SPAIN'S COMMUNISTS

PM081645 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 3-9 Feb 84 p 6

[Undated letter from CPSU Central Committee to Spanish Communist Party Chairman Dolores Ibarruri, PCE Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias]

[Text] To Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Chairman Comrade D. Ibarruri

To PCE Secretary General Comrade G. Iglesias

Esteemed Comrades!

In relation to your statement on the occasion of the CPSU Representatives' participation in the constituent congress of the party of Communists of Spain we deem it necessary to say the following:

The real situation which has been created in Spain's communist movement is such that many Communists, and in fact the absolute majority of Communists in the country, have found themselves outside the PCE's ranks. These comrades have more than once declared themselves in favor of peace and the strengthening of socialism's positions, and for working contacts with the Communist Parties in the socialist countries.

On the other hand, our Soviet Communists are bewildered: they cannot understand why the CPSU does not maintain relations with those Spanish Communists who firmly adhere to class positions, consistently stand firm on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in such a complex and crucial international situation wish to maintain fraternal relations with the CPSU.

When taking into account the real situation created in Spain's Communist movement, as well as the Soviet Communists' insistent wishes, the CPSU Central Committee could not disregard the invitation received by us to send our observers to the constituent congress of the new Party of Communists of Spain. We were also guided in this by the wish to be acquainted at first hand with the processes taking place among the Spanish Communists.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee reiterates its readiness to maintain and develop relations with the PCE on the basis of the principles adopted in the communist movement. This is in no way inconsistent with existing practice. We can inform you that in some countries where there are two communist parties (for instance, Sweden and India), the CPSU has relations with both parties. The CPSU also maintains relations with various socialist and social democratic parties in those countries where there are Communist Parties.

With Communist greetings,

CPSU Central Committee

SWEDISH AIDE CITED ON INCREASING TRADE WITH USSR

PM150944 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Feb 84 p 3

[TASS report: "On a Mutually Beneficial Basis"]

[Text] Stockholm, 12 Feb -- Carl-Johan Aberg, under secretary of state for foreign trade at the Swedish Foreign Ministry, has spoken in favor of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

Sweden, he stated in an interview in the newspaper DAGENS INDUSTRI, is interested in increasing its exports to the Soviet Union and its purchases of many types of Soviet industrial products and raw materials. The Swedish side has a number of projects and proposals affecting cooperation in the food, timber processing, and power industry spheres.

It is envisaged that the trade volume will double in accordance with the long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden for 1981 through 1990.

USSR-FINLAND JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD112329 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and Finland have praised the mutually rewarding economic cooperation between the two countries and noted the favourable prospects for it. This assessment is contained in a joint communique issued in Helsinki on the results of a visit by a Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Baybakov, a deputy prime minister and the chairman of State Planning Committee. It is said in the communique that these bilateral links are having a favourable effect on the economic development of both countries. An agreement was signed during the visit on increasing Soviet gas supplies to Finland.

JORDAN, EGYPT, U.S. TALKS SHOW 'DIFFERENCES'

LD151011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Trilateral talks between President Reagan, Jordan's King Husayn, and Egyptian President Mubarak have taken place in the White House. Questions concerning the situation in the Near East, particularly in Lebanon, were examined. A statement, given after the talks by the Egyptian president, showed that as far as the sides' approach to the resolution of these problems is concerned, very serious differences exist. In particular, Mubarak stated that a long-term settlement in Lebanon was only possible given the speediest possible and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops.

LEBANON MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION UPDATED

LD151330 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 15 TASS -- U.S. military continue their crude interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. Over the whole of yesterday U.S. warships concentrated off the Lebanese coast opened fire several times against the country's mountain regions. The U.S. Marines constituting the backbone of the so-called "Multinational Force" also took part in combat operations opening mortar fire on the positions of the national patriotic forces (NPF) in Beirut's south-eastern suburbs.

Fierce clashes occurred in the mountain regions between units of the Progressive-Socialist Party (PSP) and the Lebanese Army, whose command, encouraged by Washington, made an attempt to attack. Army units were, however, forced to retreat. The PSP units emerged to the sea shore and in the area of the settlement Chaldah near the capital merged with the armed formations of the "Amal" Shi'ite movement. Lebanese Air Force was again used during these battles with the planes attacking the positions of the national patriotic forces.

Within the framework of contacts with the country's political figures, President of the Lebanese Republic Amin al-Jumayyil met with former President Suleyman Franjiyah, who is one of the leaders of Lebanon's Front of National Salvation. Possibilities for a settlement to the Lebanon crisis came in for discussion.

In trying to aggravate the situation still further, the Israeli command moved its troops to the town of Ad-Damur, 20 km south of Beirut.

Helsinki February 15 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued a sharp condemnation of the continuing U.S. armed intervention and the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

The WPC statement says that the aim of the United States, which is shelling and bombarding Lebanon's towns and villages from naval vessels and planes which leads to the death of hundreds of innocent helpless people, is to make Lebanon into a military base for the USA and Israel, an instrument for the pursuit of its hegemonist plans in the Middle East.

The World Peace Council expressed full support for the just struggle of the Lebanese people and its patriotic forces of a just settlement to the internal crisis in the country, for Lebanon's unity and sovereignty, and against the U.S.-Israeli aggression.

The WPC demanded an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the soil of Lebanon, an immediate withdrawal of U.S. naval vessels from Lebanon's territorial waters and evacuation of the U.S. Marines and the "Multinational Force" from the country.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES LEBANESE CP GENERAL SECRETARY

LD152220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2125 GMT 15 Feb 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] On 15 February, Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee. During the course of a friendly conversation, an exchange of views took place on topical questions of the situation in the Near East, and of the position that has arisen as a result of the continuing Israeli aggression and the imperialist intervention in Lebanon. Reaffirmation was given to solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli and U.S. forces and those of their NATO allies, for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of their country. Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, participated in the conversation.

U.S. LEBANON 'PEACE INITIATIVES' CRITICIZED

PM151118 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Feb 84 Second Edition p 5

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov "Military Political Review": "The Near East: Flagrant Acts of Violence"]

[Text] Lebanon is again going through a very difficult period. By personal order of U.S. President Reagan, many parts of the country, including Beirut, are being subjected to intensive fire one after the other. Ships' guns and deck aircraft from the shore are making combined strikes primarily against the positions of the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces. The blatant acts of violence by the United States in Lebanon sparked off a new bout of internecine clashes. Unable to influence the course of events in the country, the Al-Wazzan government has been forced to resign.

The fate of Lebanon is a vivid example of what happens to Washington's so-called "peace initiatives," this time in the Near East. You will recall that when Egyptian President as-Sadat, who was being indulged by the White House, made a trip to Israel in November 1977, Washington publicly announced the advent of an "era of peace" in the Near East. However, in March 1978, Tel Aviv's Zionist rulers mounted a major invasion of Lebanon. This invasion, as subsequent events showed, was nothing but a dress rehearsal for future intervention.

The development of events continued to follow the same scenario. In April 1982, in accordance with the "peace term" of the Camp David deal, the Israeli occupiers left Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. However, this "peacemaking" step, as Washington called it, also led to a new military flare-up. Having ensured the "security" of its southern flank, Israel made an armed attack on Lebanon in June 1982. Meanwhile, U.S. forces had established a foothold in Sinai under cover of the flag of the "Multinational Force."

In an effort to conceal its direct involvement in Israel's brigandage in the Near East, the United States continued to resort to "peace" gestures. On 1 September 1982, President Reagan put forward a widely publicized "Near East initiative." Just 2 weeks weeks later, the U.S. "peacemakers" handed West Beirut over to the Israeli military to tear apart.

The Israeli occupiers' hands were freed and as a result the bloody carnage committed in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila began.

On 17 May 1983 the United States and Israel, backed up by big guns, imposed on Lebanon a capitulatory "peace agreement" which effectively sealed the country's occupation by Israel. At the same time, it marked the beginning of America's massive armed interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. This interference increased with each passing day. By January 1984 Washington had deployed 1,800 Marines belonging to the regular "Multinational Forces" on Lebanese soil. Off the Lebanese coast, the United States had gathered up to 30 ships with 30,000 military servicemen and 2,000 aircraft on board. What is really indicative is the fact that, while resorting on an increasingly broad scale to "peacemaking" rhetoric, Washington continued to build up its mailed fist bringing death and destruction to Lebanon. The Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH was quite correct when it wrote: "The U.S. actions in Lebanon can already be described as an undeclared war against the Arab country."

Under these conditions, the White House resorted to a new trick. President Reagan ordered the Marines who had been occupying the Beirut Airport area for nearly 6 months to redeploy to the U.S. ships. However, this move by Washington does not mean that the U.S. Administration is re-examining the essentials of its Near East policy or that it intends to abandon its aggressive hegemonist course in the region. Many observers regarded the U.S. President's decision as preparation for the unrestricted use of shipborne artillery and aircraft for the actions on Lebanese soil. These assessments have been confirmed. It is now clear that, at the same time as ordering the redeployment of the Marines, Reagan also ordered that the artillery and air strikes against Lebanon be stepped up.

Washington has used the withdrawal of a few hundred U.S. Marines from the Beirut Airport region as a pretext for intensifying its propaganda campaign. It is trying to present this operation as a "goodwill gesture." In fact, it all amounts to the transfer of the U.S. Marines from their highly vulnerable positions to a more secure refuge on board ship, but they are still "within arm's reach" of the Lebanese shore.

Mention should also be made of another very typical Washington trick. According to a White House spokesman's statement, America is "ready to do everything necessary to defend the lives of American citizens in Lebanon." This is a familiar device. How many times already has the United States not used this far-fetched pretext to implement outright intervention against sovereign states! The armed invasion of virtually defenseless Grenada is a graphic illustration of this. This is why the partial withdrawal of the U.S. Marines in no way removes the danger posed to the Near East by the constant buildup of America's military preparations. "The point of this operation," J. Jackson, U.S. presidential contender from the Democratic Party, stated, for example, is military escalation in the guise of troop withdrawal.

Such is the essence of Washington's redeployment of the Marines. However, there is another aspect of this action that must be borne in mind. It is bound up with the domestic political situation in the United States itself and particularly with the opening of the presidential election campaign. The present administration had come under strong critical fire for its refusal to withdraw the U.S. troops from Lebanon.

It is not just among the public that discontent is increasing. Even in the U.S. Congress, those who formerly voted to extend the Marines' stay in Lebanon are now changing their attitude toward this problem. As the U.S. press writes, the Democratic contenders for the U.S. Presidency intend to turn the question of the Marines in Lebanon into a crucial issue in the election contest.

Thus the White House had to resort to some maneuvering. It is trying to win the election race without simultaneously losing its main strategic gambit in the Near East -- the strengthening of America's position in the region and the deepening of the military pact with Israel.

Even those U.S. allies which the United States initially managed to involve in the "Multinational Forces" have been forced to acknowledge this. Italian President A. Pertini's comment that "to be frank, the Americans are stationed in Lebanon to defend Israel, not peace," is very indicative. Just the other day the U.S. ambassador to Israel was discussing "joint military measures" in Lebanon with high-ranking Tel Aviv representatives. Israeli television, citing military sources, has reported that Tel Aviv will not cease its involvement in the joint U.S.-Israeli operation in Lebanon. In this context it was pointed out that Israeli-U.S. "strategic cooperation" has recently been strengthened.

Indeed, the U.S.-Israeli alliance continues to be strengthened. The first session of the U.S.-Israeli military-political committee was held in an atmosphere of secrecy recently at Fort McNair in the United States. The formation of this joint body was officially sanctioned during a visit to the United States last year by Israeli Premier Shamir, when the sides made a decision to step up their "strategic cooperation." As emerges from statements by Washington officials, this "cooperation" presupposes that U.S. and Israeli hegemony in the Near East will be ensured and that aggression against the Arab states will be escalated.

Following the Fort McNair session, official spokesmen from both sides refused to give any information on the content of the talks. However, well-informed press organs have reported that the discussions were exclusively on military questions. Thus the U.S. side "took note of" the Israeli request for increased military supplies to Tel Aviv and the Israeli side expressed "agreement" to the stockpiling of military hardware and equipment on Israeli territory for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces and to the use of Israeli naval and air bases by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Considerable attention was also paid to the planning of U.S.-Israeli maneuvers in the Near East. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the official purpose of these militarist demonstrations is to "prepare the U.S. and Israeli armed forces for joint operations and to acquaint them with other's combat hardware." According to the newspaper, these maneuvers are "designed to demonstrate that the United States does not intend to leave the Near East, and that includes Lebanon." It is typical that in the planned maneuvers the area of Israeli "combat operations" will be the eastern Mediterranean, which the United States regards as part of NATO's southern flank. What we have here, therefore, is a clear attempt by Washington to embroil Tel Aviv in this aggressive bloc's activity.

Washington is also envisaging further generous military and economic assistance to Israel. It will amount to $2.25 billion according to the fiscal 1985 draft budget.

Overall, during the past 10 years, the United States has granted its "strategic ally" more than $20 billion, mainly in the form of military supplies. In this respect, as U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Pelletreau has stated, the present Washington administration also sees its main task as trying to maintain Israel's "qualitative superiority" over its Arab neighbors in military terms.

Encouraged by this support, Israel is not only continuing to occupy southern parts of Lebanon. It is hurriedly massing its forces along the entire length of the line of confrontation with the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. At the same time, Tel Aviv is inundating Damascus with threats backed up by saber-rattling.

In an effort to find some justification for the brazen brigandage in Lebanon and the backing given to the Zionist aggressor, Washington is producing stories about "Moscow's intrigues," and the Kremlin's alleged interest in destabilizing the situation in the Near East. However, all this is just another lie made up by U.S. propaganda services.

As for the USSR's true position, official statements and documents have repeatedly expressed the Soviet state's solidarity with the Lebanese patriots' struggle against foreign aggressors and the need for the absolute fulfillment of the UN decisions demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon to internationally recognized borders.

The Soviet Union has never viewed the Lebanese problem in isolation from the whole complex of Near East settlement issues. For this reason it invariably [neizmenno] supports Syria, which is the most important [vazhneyshiy] Arab factor in countering American-Israeli aggressive plans, and supports the Palestinian resistance movement and other Arab peoples struggling for their national rights and interests.

The USSR advocates a just and lasting peace in the Near East. It cannot be achieved without the cessation of the overt U.S. armed brigandage against Lebanon and the unceremonious foreign interference in the internal affairs of the region's states. The most important conditions for a genuine solution of the Near East problem are: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own state; and the safeguarding of the secure existence and independent development of all states of the region.

Life shows that any other path will plunge the Near East into the abyss of bloody chaos.

IRANIAN AIR RAIDS INTO IRAQI TERRITORY

LD152034 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad February 15 TASS -- An Iraqi military spokesman has stated that two Iranian planes had penetrated this morning the air space of Iraq in [words indistinct] and raided residential areas of the town of Ba'qubah, some 50 kilometres from Baghdad. There are casualties among the civilian population. An air alarm was sounded in the Iraqi capital.

Nicosia February 15 TASS -- Planes of the Iranian Airforce today attacked the western suburbs of Baghdad and the town of Ba'qubah, it was reported by the IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY, IRNA. All the planes taking part in the raid returned to their bases.

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN ANALYZES IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD092249 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1957 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Iran's religious leadership has established a peculiar style of rule by including certain aspects of the shah's dictatorship in the revolution. It has also developed a domestic policy based on national pride, religious fervor, devotion, and a foreign policy that is not tied either to the East or the West. The regime may not be united, but it has demonstrated that it is capable of holding onto power. It may be that it will never become completely consolidated and that the social struggle for power will continue within its peculiar framework. This is because the priesthood is deeply divided as to what form that revolution should take and in what direction it should advance.

Aleksandr Bovin, deputy editor of IZVESTIYA, has outlined his views about these issues to the Panorama program.

[Begin Bovin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] Well, you know when I have Iran in mind, I recall one of Engel's very interesting ideas. What he wrote was that frequently the outcome of a revolution does not at all resemble what the revolutionaries originally wanted and planned. In my view, the events in Iran perfectly justify Friedrich Engels' idea. After all, let us just recall the demands voiced by the Iranian people. That was, indeed, a people's revolution, one of the by no means many people's revolutions of the 20th century.

What did the people want? They desired freedom and democracy. The peasants demanded land, the workers wanted to improve their economic conditions and the nationalities demanded equal rights with the Persians. These were the principles that started off and animated the Iranian revolution.

And then what happened? Is there greater freedom in Iran today than under the shah? In my view there are far more political prisoners today than in the shah's time. Have the peasants received any land? Far from it. Are there perhaps, democratic institutions in the country? There is no question that there are not.

An extremely tragic break has occurred within the Iranian revolution. Naturally, one could theorize at length as to why this should have happened. In Iran's case, we are facing one of the classic problems of the historical sciences and the history of philosophy, namely the increasing role of subjective factors. This is because it is a peculiarity of the Iranian revolution that it is headed by the Muslim priesthood.

[Unidentified interviewer] In your view, who is presently in power in Iran? Does power belong to a particular class? Who has the power?

[Bovin] Look, it would be very apt here for me to draw a parallel with Bonapartism. You will recall how Napoleon III seized power. I do not have in mind the First Empire but the time when Little Napoleon came to power. As a result of the struggle for power, this established -- as it was written at the time -- some kind of an equilibrium between the classes. Neither class could overcome the other. As a consequence of this balance, the state apparatus rose to the top, an apparatus which seemingly made itself independent of these classes.

A very similar situation has evolved in Iran. None of the major social classes have been able to seize power. After all, it cannot be claimed that at present, say, the Iranian bourgeoisie are in power because Khomeyni often takes a stand against the interests of the Iranian bourgeoisie. Nor can we say that the landowners are in power, because this would also not be true. At a time when, owing to the struggle waged against each other, the social classes have been weakened, when the working class is still underdeveloped and the peasantry is fanatically religious, in this peculiar situation a comparatively small group of men under Khomeyni's direction have come to power. They have seized the state apparatus, and they are doing whatever they want.

Thus, it would be difficult to analyze the social composition of this regime using the concepts of Marxism-Leninism. This regime is built on the fanaticism of the peasantry and also based on the bazaar -- in other words, the urban middle strata of traders. However, power is concentrated in the hands of the highest stratum of the Shi'ite priesthood. Well, this is then an accurate definition.

[Interviewer] Still, it is obvious who the priesthood currently now regards as its main enemy. Let us just take the Iranian Communist Party -- the Tudeh Party -- the members which have been charged with spying for the USSR, and who have been brutally taken to task.

[Bovin] Look, what happened to the Tudeh Party did not, for example, surprise me. It was surprising only because this took place relatively late, because I was certain that this would take place much sooner.

What is the issue at hand? Khomeyni -- because his official slogan is: Neither West nor East -- always has been very sharply anti-American, and equally sharply anti-Soviet. Because of certain diplomatic considerations, however, he did not very much emphasize the second part of the slogan in the early days. However, in essence, this anti-American propaganda has always existed parallel with, together with the rigid anti-Soviet propaganda.

On the basis of such considerations, it is quite apparent that this regime cannot foster any type of sympathy with, let us say, the Tudeh Party. This is the more so because, according to them, Marxism and the Marxist Tudeh Party are synonymous with atheism. Atheism means the same as the resolute denial of Islam. It is difficult for me to judge the rightness of the Tudeh Party's tactic, although frankly, this tactic has aroused great (?doubts) in me. The Tudeh Party was the only large left-wing organization in Iran which, in spite of everything, supported Khomeyni until the most recent times. It tried to prove that the party's aspirations could be coordinated with the objectives of the clergy. [end recording]

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ MEETS USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

JN150928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister. The talks, which were attended by Iraqi Ambassador Sa'd Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, dealt with bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

KUZNETSOV MEETS EGYPT'S SALIM, DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD161038 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Mamduh Muhammad Salim, assistant to the president of the ARE, who had arrived in Moscow in connection with Yuriy Andropov's death. Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed gratitude for the respect shown by the leadership of Egypt for the memory of Yuriy Andropov.

Soviet-Egyptian relations and a number of international problems were touched upon during the talk.

EGYPTIAN POLITICIAN ON CHERNENKO SPEECH, POLICY

LD160009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 16 Feb 84

[From "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] And here is what Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the general secretary of the National Progressive Party of Egypt, stated in an interview with our Cairo correspondent:

[Begin recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]
The speech by Comrade Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee plenum testifies above all to the continuity of the Soviet peace policy, says Khalid Muhyi ad-Din. On the one hand, this signifies a struggle for the cause of maintaining and consolidating world peace, and on the other, a resolute rebuff to the adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism. This is a policy aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of world nuclear war.

Comrade Chernenko stressed in his speech that the CPSU and the Soviet state are in constant solidarity with the peoples who have to repel attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism, which create very dangerous hotbeds of bloody violence and military conflagrations in one region of the world or another. Being on the side of the just cause of the peoples and working for the removal of such hotbeds is also an important direction of the USSR's struggle for enduring peace on earth.

All the progressive forces of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin American welcome the Soviet peace policy, and the solidarity of the land of the Soviets with national-liberation movements, which is growing stronger day by day, stressed Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the general secretary of the National Progressive Party of Egypt. [end recording]

SYRIAN-PDRY TALKS REJECT 'U.S.-ISRAELI DIKTAT'

LD132352 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 13 TASS -- The situation in the Middle Eastern region in the light of the escalating U.S. armed interference in Lebanon's affairs was discussed during a meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which ended here. It was pointed out during the talks that Syria and Democratic Yemen are engaged in a joint struggle against the enemies of the Arab peoples -- U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Both sides resolutely reject attempts to impose capitulatory versions of a Middle East settlement on the Arab peoples and a U.S.-Israeli diktat in the region.

The Syrian and South Yemeni leaders stated their support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and establishment of its own independent state. Syria and the PDRY, it was stressed at the meeting, declare their solidarity with the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, working to preserve the country's national unity, to annul the shackling Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and to end the U.S.-Israeli occupation of that sovereign Arab state.

Syria and Democratic Yemen, Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, rely on the support of their true allies -- the countries of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union which has consistently been on the side of the just cause of the Arab peoples, giving them all-round assistance.

The talks in Damascus, the PDRY leader said before flying from the Syrian capital, contributed to a further consolidation of the combative alliance between the peoples of Syria and Democratic Yemen, aimed against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and their agents in the region. The talks permitted an exchange of opinions on coordinating efforts in resisting the collusions of the forces of imperialism and Zionism aimed at preserving Israeli dominance over the occupied Arab territories.

PDRY LEADER PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET UNION

LD121025 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Aden February 12 TASS -- To the peoples of Democratic Yemen and other Arab countries, the Soviet Union is a staunch friend which rendered unselfish assistance to their just struggle. This has been stated here by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). We are proud of our friendship with the Soviet Union and highly appreciate its political course, he pointed out.

Speaking of revolutionary transformations in the PDRY, the head of Democratic Yemen noted that they are inseparably connected with the growing role of the Yemen Socialist Party in the life of the country. The founding of the party became the result of the political, ideological, and organisational struggle of the vanguard forces in the South Yemeni revolutionary movement relying on masses of the working people. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the YSP will continue to strive for the realisation of the goals of the revolution and for the establishment of a new just society.

CHERNENKO REAFFIRMS SOVIET AFRICAN POLICY

LD142151 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Speaking on 13 February at the full-scale meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, the party's general secretary, Konstantin Chernenko, said that solidarity with young liberated nations has been, and will be a cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. Now here is a commentary from our observer Georgiy Tanov:

The full-scale meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee reiterated the invariability of Soviet foreign policy. This policy has always been aimed, especially now, at ridding humanity of the threat of a world nuclear war and achieving a fair and lasting peace for all nations big and small. In the foreign policy part of his speech at the Central Committee full-scale meeting, Konstantin Chernenko specifically emphasized solidarity with liberated nations who, and I quote, have to repulse attacks by aggressive forces of imperialism creating dangerous seats of bloody violence and war conflagrations in this or that area of the world.

Areas in Africa like Namibia, southern Angola, and Chad have been turned into such troublesome spots. Some Western circles again plan to rekindle hotbeds of tension in the Horn of Africa through CIA agents, including those disguised as diplomats and also through separatist elements and even some regimes. Grim forecasts by observers about the use of the Pretoria regime by world imperialism outside southern Africa have been coming true. A raid by South African mercenaries against the Seychelles legitimate government seems to have been just a rehearsal. Now, South Africa is openly meddling in Chad's affairs on the side of the American-French colonial coalition. The Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, was quite justified in describing the existence of the hotbeds of war as a threat to peace, a threat going beyond local and regional boundaries. To side with African and other nations, victims of aggression, means to act to eliminate such seats of war. And this, as Konstantin Chernenko emphasized, is also necessary and important in the struggle for a durable peace on earth.

The principled position of the Soviet Communist Party and state over these issues is clear, fair, and lofty. The Soviet Union will continue to strive steadfastly for peace and the security of nations. And this, above all, means solidarity with the liberated nations' struggle for independence, social and economic progress, against encroachments by imperialism on freedom, and genuine democratic development.

African political and public figures have been speaking highly of the solidarity and of the historic mission of the Soviet Union and of the socialist world in efforts for peace. This has been reemphasized in messages of condolence (?over) Yuriy Andropov's death. These messages have, over the last few days, been pouring into Moscow.

NIGERIANS HAIL OVERTHROW OF SHAGARI REGIME

PM151057 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Kryukov dispatch under the rubric "Lagos on the Line": "In the Morning, at the End of the Year..."]

[Text] At first the morning of the last day of the departing year 1983 was in no way remarkable for the residents of the capital, nor, come to that, for the majority of Nigerians. The harmattan had been blowing for several days in a row. The sun could scarcely peep through the sandy dust brought from the Sahara by the north wind. The silent state of the telephones and the radio and television stations elicited no surprise.

The people of Lagos were already accustomed to this, as well as to the frequent absence of light and water. The streets were quiet, too. They are, as a rule, deserted in the early hours of rest days and holidays. Only at the checkpoints set up at crossroads and bridges had the police post been taken over by army patrols.

The news of the overthrow of the government of President Shehu Shagari and the takeover of power by the military broke in the homes of Nigerians at 0700 hours. The low, hard voice of Ground Forces Brigadier General (Sani Abacha) announced that the fourth military coup in the 23-year history of Nigeria's independent development had happened. These words issued from the radio announcers: "...I and my colleagues in the armed forces, fulfilling our national duty and being defenders of the national interest, made the decision to replace the leadership of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and to form a federal military government."

Not only did the report of the administration's fall not distress the Nigerians, but on the contrary, it elicited from them an outburst of rejoicing and joy. "Happy coup!" -- they greeted each other when they met on that day. The tumultuous support for the decision of the military to reenter the political arena showed the extent to which the previous rulers had discredited themselves in the eyes of the people. They were so unpopular that, as THE NIGERIAN STATESMAN wrote, "no one would have batted an eyelid even if boy scouts had overthrown them."

The former government had proved incapable of formulating effective measures to curb the economic crisis that had Nigeria in its grip. Inflation and unemployment had grown rapidly. The finances were in an extremely sorry state. The deficit in the budget and the balance of payments was increasing. By the end of last year, the state debt had reached almost 30 billion naira. Swindling, corruption, and bribery were rife. All this had gotten so out of control and become so widespread that the former president was forced to set up a special ministry of National Orientation [national planning] to resolve those problems.

"The leopard never changes its spots." In saying this, Nigerians think that the local politicians are directly to blame for the Republic's collapse. Both during Prime Minister Tafawa Balewa's term of office in the first 6 years after gaining independence, and under President Shehu Shagari during the last 4 years, the attitude of politicians in power was unambiguous. They regarded their political post primarily as a means of getting rich. The state was being robbed by those who had been elected to govern it. The powers that be plundered the treasury, making vast fortunes.

At his first press conference, held on the sixth day after the coup, head of state Major General (Mukhammad) Buhari declared that "the Nigerian Armed Forces could not stand by while the country was heading toward a political and economic abyss because of inept political leadership." Nigeria's new leader emphasized that the military administration sees it as its chief task to improve the national economy.

The authorities have begun fulfilling the outlined tasks. A state budget is being drawn up for this year in accordance with the true interests of the country's development. Measures are being taken to curb inflation and eliminate the shortage of goods in mass demand. Speculators and all who hoarded goods, thereby helping prices to escalate, feel uncomfortable. Secret caches of food, spare parts, and other consumer goods have been discovered in a number of the country's states. The authorities are opening them up and selling the goods to the population at reasonable prices. Arrests are being made of officials of the former state apparatus embroiled in illegal enrichment and the use of their official position for mercenary motives.

A Supreme Military Council -- the chief organ in the management of Nigeria -- and a Federal Executive Council -- a cabinet of ministers including both military and civilian people -- have been formed.

The military's accession to power and its plans have received the support of the population, and this has enabled the new administration to lift the curfew and immediately open the international airports.

Hailing the overthrow of Shehu Shagari's discredited administration, the Nigerian Labor Congress voiced the hope that the military government will use state power in the interests of the broad sectors of the people.

MADAGASCAR'S ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICY EVALUATED

LD142201 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The first weeks of 1984 have passed. How significant has this time been for Madagascar? What has caught the attention of the Malagasy public and observers abroad? Here is a commentary by Vladimir Fedorov of our staff:

On 6 January, Madagascar's President Ratsiraka made a traditional speech at a meeting with legislators, executive officials and diplomats. Describing the past year, the president called it on the whole fruitful for Madagascar: Economic recovery has got underway, the balance of payment deficit has shrinked [as heard] and agricultural production has grown, in particular the output of the staple crop rice. This made it possible to twice reduce the purchase of rice abroad, from 350,000 tons in 1982 down to 182,000 tones in 1983. As a result, hard currency, so vital for the nation, has been saved.

The problem of self-sufficiency in food continues to be in the focus of attention of the Malagasy leader. Ways to solve it came under discussion at the fourth session of the Soviet-Madagascar inter-governmental commission on economic and technical cooperation and trade at the end of last month. The Soviet Union is to help Madagascar create an experimental farm for growing wheat, reclaim large areas of land for rice cultivation, and construct a veterinary station, a farm machinery repair shop, and other facilities Soviet assistance to Madagascar has over the last 5 years totalled more than 300 million dollars.

One event that has caught the eye in connection with Madagascar's foreign policy was President Ratsiraka's refutation of French press reports that Soviet specialists had allegedly helped to modernize facilities in the Port of Antsirane -- the former French military base Diego-Suarez. He refuted these allegations in an interview with the French news agency. Such reports are spread to discredit the policy of nonalignment pursued by the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and to distract the public's attention from imperialist countries' military buildup in the Indian Ocean.

As a member of Madagascar's Supreme Revolutionary Council, Pierre Simon, said: The existence of American military bases on the Diego Garcia island, in Kenya and Somalia directly threaten the countries in the Indian Ocean region. The creation of military bases is a form of interference in the developing countries' internal affairs and exerting pressure on them. Madagascar has been resolutely demanding that military bases be dismantled.

IBRD AID 'LEVER' FOR SUPPORT OF U.S. VENTURES

LD151500 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

Commenting on a meeting of the Caribbean group of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) which opened here, observers believe that the Reagan administration intends to use the lever of economic "aid" to draw occupied Grenada and other east-Caribbean states still further into the orbit of its aggressive policy. The bank's activity is fully controlled by the United States.

It has been officially announced that the meeting is discussing questions of financial "aid" to Caribbean states. In actual fact, however, observers stress the point at issue is their salvation from the economic disruption, which was caused by lack of any control over the activity of American monopolies. According to figures released by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the production of bauxites and sugar, whose export is the main currency source, is steadily declining. Unemployment among the economically active population stands at 20 percent.

The IBRD makes financial aid conditional on east-Caribbean countries' more energetic support of U.S. military ventures in the region, where the United States, as is known, is planning to knock together a reactionary military block to suppress the people's liberation struggle and consolidate its own positions there.

CUBA'S J. MENDOZA EULOGIZES YURIY ANDROPOV

PM151512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Report by Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper GRANMA: "Grateful Memory"]

[Text] Havana -- Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's life has been cut short. Paying their respects to his bright memory, our republic's citizens are, by shock labor, rendering the last honors to the great friend of the Cuban people.

We admired his selfless attitude to work, his inflexible will for peace inspired hope in millions of people. A courageous fighter for justice and life on the planet, Yu.V. Andropov was utterly committed to the great teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

The Cuban people's national hero, Jose Marti, said that death has no power over a man if his life's work has been fulfilled with honor.

We can say with every justification that Yu.V. Andropov was an outstanding Marxist-Leninist. The life history of this man embodied the best features of his generation. It was his good fortune to take over from the first Bolsheviks and to devote himself to the very end to resolving the most complex tasks of creating a new society. From his youth, he devoted his life to the cause of socialist building and peace. Cubans are very familiar with the pages of the life history of this ardent internationalist and patriot.

Recently, as leader of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state, Yu.V. Andropov did an especially great deal to maintain peace and avert thermonuclear catastrophe.

A tireless fighter for the cause of peace and a true friend of the socialist community countries, the developing states, and all peoples of the world, Yu.V. Andropov exerted tremendous efforts to ensure a peaceful and secure life for the present and the future generations. For this reason, the millions of people rendering him the last honors today are beyond number.

These people are the champions of peace on all continents. They understand that there can be no victors in a nuclear war.

They include those who are in the grip of despair and hunger, who are suffering from social oppression and racial discrimination.

They include those who have fallen under the hammer of unemployment, who have no bread, no clothing, and no roof over their heads.

They include all those who thirst after justice.

The life of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was unreservedly devoted to them -- the overwhelming majority of mankind. Having dedicated himself to the struggle for the prosperity of the Soviet land, the happiness of the working person, and the cause of the degraded and oppressed in the capitalist countries, he will always remain in the grateful memory of his successors [potomki].

CUBAN CULTURE FESTIVAL OPENS IN MOSCOW 3 FEB

PM101233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Cuban Culture Festival"]

[Text] Friendship for all time! These words were heard 3 February in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, where the ceremonial opening of the Republic of Cuba Culture Festival in the Soviet Union was held. The review of the fraternal country's artistic and literary achievements is devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

The ceremonial opening of the festival was attended by Comrades G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section. A delegation of Cuban cultural figures and L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, were present.

The envoys from the isle of freedom were greeted by T.V. Golubtsova, USSR deputy minister of culture. She noted that the Cuban Republic has come to its jubilee in the prime of life, graphically demonstrating to the entire world the tremendous gains of a people armed with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In a short period of history, the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party have achieved major successes in boosting the economy and strengthening their country's independence and international positions. These achievements and the confidence with which Cuba is building the future arouse anger and hatred from imperialist circles. At a time of a deterioration in the international situation and a rigid blockade by U.S. imperialism, Cuba is pursuing a principled policy aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and finding a political settlement to the conflicts that occur.

They hear of the unbreakable Soviet-Cuban friendship, the speaker went on, the combat alliance of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba and their fidelity to the great banner of Marxism-Leninism. Cultural cooperation has an important place in the multifaceted spectrum of fraternal ties between our countries.

We are pleased, Julio Garcia Espinosa, Cuban deputy culture minister, said in his reply speech, to exhibit our art in great Lenin's motherland and acquaint our Soviet friends with the broad panorama of our socialist culture, created only 25 years ago.

All this time, our small country has been constantly subject to aggression from the American imperialists, who cannot forgive our daring to build a socialist society a few dozen miles away from them. Mankind sees one of the most vivid examples of proletarian solidarity and internationalism in the way that your people take close to heart and share our alarm, concern, and hope.

Today, when through the fault of the imperialists, a new threat of war hangs over mankind, socialist culture must be an active champion of peace. We cannot permit everything created by modern civilization to return to ashes.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed the hope that during the forthcoming festival, Soviet people will be able to clearly see the deep-rooted popular sources of Cuban culture, its revolutionary thrust, and its staunch adherence to socialism.

CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER MEETS MOSCOW'S ARTISTS

PM141127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] The Days of Cuban Culture in the Soviet Union display wide panorama of the fraternal country's artistic and literary achievements. A delegation of cultural figures from the island of freedom is participating in this festival devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

On 9 February, the guests had a meeting with representatives of the capital's creative intelligentsia. It was addressed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, the Republic's minister of culture, and delegation head. He spoke about the Cuban people's successes in building the new society and developing the economy and culture. These successes, the speaker emphasized, were made possible thanks to the international assistance and fraternal solidarity of all progressive forces headed by the Soviet Union.

The guest pointed out that cultural cooperation, which has now assumed the nature of true creative interaction, occupies an important place in the complex of multifaceted ties between the two countries. The present review of Cuban culture, which has elicited a broad response from Soviet people, provides convincing evidence of this. Voicing gratitude for the cordial welcome given the emissaries from the island of freedom, the speaker expressed confidence that the days will promote the further strengthening of Cuban-Soviet friendship.

The leader of the Cuban delegation answered questions put by the meeting participants -- eminent writers, composers, artists, cinematographers, and masters of theater art.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, participated in the meeting.

HART SEEN OFF BY DEMICHEV AT DEPARTURE

PM131444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure from Moscow"]

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, who attended the Cuban culture festival in the USSR, departed Moscow on 11 February.

At the airport he was seen off by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

SOVIET-PERUVIAN AMITY MEETING IN LIMA NOTED

PM131213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Portentous Milestone"]

[Text] Lima, 9 Feb -- A ceremonial meeting of the Peruvian public has been held here devoted to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Peru. A speech was delivered by Asuncion Caballero Mendez, chairman of the Peruvian-Soviet Association of Cultural Ties. He rated highly the cooperation between our countries, which is developing fruitfully in all spheres: politics, trade, the economy, and culture. At the hardest times in Peru's modern history, the speaker pointed out, the USSR has selflessly extended the hand of aid to the Peruvian people. The events of 1970, when a whole string of Peru's regions were devastated by an earthquake, were a vivid example of this: Soviet pilots, doctors, construction workers, and representatives of other trades rushed to the aid of the victims. To this day, 90 "Russian houses" stand in the town of Yungay as a symbol of our friendship.

The land of the soviets, A. Caballero Mendex continued, is giving us invaluable aid in training Peruvian national cadres. Today, for instance, over 1,000 Peruvian students are studying in Soviet VUZes. The elaboration of the (Olmos) hydroelectric irrigation project, the Paita fish-processing complex, and other Peruvian-Soviet economic cooperation programs speak for themselves -- this cooperation is founded on mutual advantage and is dictated by the Soviet Union's sincere desire to help develop the Peruvian national economy.

A. Caballero Mendez and the other speakers especially noted the outstanding contribution of the Soviet Government and people in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear catastrophe which hangs over the planet through the fault of imperialist circles.

FOREIGN MEDIA COMMENT ON FUNERAL SPEECHES

PM151445 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Along the Leninist Course"]

[Text] 14 Feb -- Millions of people all over the world honored the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot and Leninist, and tireless fighter for peace and communism. Mourning meetings and rallies devoted to Yu.V. Andropov's memory were held in the socialist community countries and in other states.

The radio and television in fraternal socialist countries and the television companies of other foreign states carried live relays of the funeral meeting at Moscow's Red Square. The world's news agencies transmitted from Moscow the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The foreign mass news media point out that, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed in his speech at the meeting, the Communist Party will continue to unfailingly follow Lenin's road, the scientifically determined course, the Leninist course, and will not deviate from this course.

It is noted that Yu.V. Andropov's funeral was attended by party and state delegations from the socialist countries and by delegations and eminent figures from many other states in the world.

Continuing their extensive comment on the results of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and the plenum speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the foreign mass news media emphasize that the Soviet Union has affirmed its firm resolve to continue the policy of peace, a lasting and just peace for all peoples, large or small.

Speaking at a mourning meeting in Hanoi, Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, declared that Yu.V. Andropov's death is an enormous loss for the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union, the peoples of the socialist countries, and all progressive mankind. Yu.V. Andropov deveoted all his strength and energy to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the elaboration of new theoretical and practical tasks for the improvement of developed socialism and aimed at further strengthening of the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets, enhacing the Soviet people's prosperity, and strengthening peace on earth. We are deeply convinced that the Soviet Communists and all Soviet people, having closely rallied their ranks round the CPSU Central Committee headed by K.U. Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, will implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and will successfully advance along the road of communist building for the sake of the might of the land of the soviets, for the sake of the cause of peace.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes, has demonstrated the continuity of the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and the unbreakable unity of the party and the Soviet people. The CPSU's monolithic cohesion has again been tangibly manifested in the sad days of taking leave from Yu.V. Andropov.

The GDR Communists and working people know K.U. Chernenko as an outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, talented organizer of the masses, ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and unwavering fighter for the implementation of the CPSU's policy.

Nothing is more important for the CPSU than the people's trust, the Hungarian news agency MTI reports. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the plenum and at the Moscow funeral meeting confirm the continuity and consistency of Soviet domestic and foreign policy and show that, in today's extremely tense international situation, the Soviet Union firmly intends to continue the policy of peace, of lasting and just peace. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee confirmed the USSR's readiness for talks, but talks that are honest and based on equality and equal security. The Soviet Union cannot be frightened by threats. Its defense is firm and it will be able to defend everything that has been gained through the Soviet people's labor.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, confirmed the monolithic unity of the CPSU and the Soviet people. As K.U. Chernenko emphasized, the correctness of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its correspondence with the requirements and the spirit of the times are convincingly proved by the whole people's ardent support for this policy. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared that the socialist countries will continue to have a reliable friend and loyal ally in the Soviet Union. The success of the cause of safeguarding and strengthening peace depends to a considerable degree on the extent to which the socialist countries' actions will be active, pruposeful, and coordinated, and these countries are fully resolved to defend and strengthen peace. The imperialist circles in the West which follow a policy of militarism, the insane arms race, and interference in the internal affairs of other states must renounce this policy and replace it with a policy of peace and cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, the Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO emphasizes, has firmly declared the intention to continue the CPSU's principled line which Yu.V. Andropov consistently and persistently implemented. K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech showed that the attention of the CPSU and all Soviet people is focused on the solution of tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress: To strengthen the Soviet Union's living standards, and strengthen peace. While forced to take measures to strengthen its security and the security of its allies, the Soviet Union and its leadership are not diminishing their efforts to deflect the threat of war from mankind and improve the international situation. The USSR has put forward a number of highly significant peace initiatives.

The speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum is vivid proof of the fact that the path of communist building and peace is the inviolable line of CPSU policy, the Polish TRYBUNA LUDU writes. Joint efforts to continue and develop the work which started under Yu.V. Andropov's leadership are the best way to appropriately honor his memory and ensure continuity in the USSR's domestic and foreign policy.

K.U. Chernenko's speech, the Yugoslav POLITIKA EKSPRES notes, sounded a warning to the West. He emphasized that the USSR will never allow the prevailing military equilibrium to be broken and that it will strengthen its defense capability so as to have sufficient means to enable it to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurers. Addressing the Soviet and world public, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the USSR will remain loyal to Lenin's behest of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states and with different social systems.

During his life Yu.V. Andropov repeatedly declared that the Soviet Union wishes to improve relations with China, Wan Li, vice premier of the PRC State Council, noted. "We also share the same desire," Wan Li said. "Relations have improved as a result of several consultations between our two countries. China and the Soviet Union are two great neighbors. The two countries' peoples are great peoples. Traditional friendship exists between the peoples of the two countries. Obstacles have arisen in the path of improving bilateral relations for a number of reasons. We hope that the obstacles will be overcome by way of further consultations and there will be a normalization of relations between the two countries. This corresponds with the interests of China's and the Soviet Union's peoples and will be a contribution to the cause of peace throughout the world."

The Central Chinese newspapers front-page reports on K.U. Chernenko's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum. RENMIN RIBAO published a biography of K.U. Chernenko.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes the full text of K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The Soviet Union has declared, the newspaper stresses, that it will fully cooperate with all states which are prepared to take practical actions to help ease international tension. The U.S. news agency AP draws attention to the Soviet leader's statement that the Soviet Union does not need military superiority and that it has no intention of dictating its will to others, but that it will not allow the existing military equilibrium to be broken.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum K.U. Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union will adhere to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, warning at the same time that the USSR has sufficient means with which to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventures, the correspondent of the U.S. NBC-TV reports from Moscow.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, France's LE MATIN writes, has clearly declared the Soviet Union's readiness to resolve all disputed international problems through serious, equal, and constructive talks, while firmly rejecting the West's attempts to undermine the Soviet Union's positions. As regards the Soviet Union's domestic policy, the contents of K.U. Chernenko's speech confirm the Soviet leadership's firm intention to continue the line mapped out in Yu.V. Andropov's lifetime.

Japan's ASAHI notes that the Soviet leader's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum clearly emphasizes the continuity in the USSR's present policy and the course of peaceful coexistence.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, India's NATIONAL HERALD stresses, has declared that one of the foundations of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state has been and will remain the solidarity with peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonial dependence and have taken the path of independent development, and especially with the peoples who have to repulse attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism. The Soviet Union is convinced that being on the side of the peoples' just cause and championing the elimination of hotbeds of bloody violence and conflagrations of war today is a necessary and exceptionally important trend in the struggle for lasting peace on earth. As K.U. Chernenko has emphasized, the CPSU's principled position on these questions is clear, pure, and noble. This position is actively supported by all who hold dear the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

COMPARISON OF RED SQUARE FUNERAL MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 February in its First Edition publishes on pages one and two a report on the Andropov funeral meeting entitled "Funeral Meeting in Red Square." This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 1 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Page P 1, paragraph two, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.A. Shalayev, V.M. Mishin, G.M. Markov, T.N. Khrennikov, N.A. Ponomarev, V.V. Tereshkova, I.I. Senkin, M.M. Ulyanov, P.I. Klimuk, V.S. Chicherov, and L.I. Abramova.

In the morning... (supplying additional passage)

Same paragraph, last line reads: ...forces, and others.

It is 1100 hours. Yu.V. Andropov's nearest and dearest remained in the hall. The last minutes of farewell.

Funeral music is played. The coffin containing Yu.V. Andropov's body is carried from the hall and placed on a gun carriage. The cortege then proceeds to Red Square.

Yu.V. Andropov's coffin is followed in mournful silence in the funeral procession by leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, members of the funeral commission, the deceased's nearest and dearest, leaders of ministries and departments, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow Gorkom, and Moscow Gorispolkom, and representatives of the public.

In front of the procession are the numerous wreaths laid in the House of the Unions on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, ministries and departments, party, soviet, and public organizations, and the country's labor collectives. Here too are wreaths from foreign delegations.

The Soviet orders and medals which were presented to Yu.V. Andropov for his great services to the motherland are carried on red satin cushions.

Red Square: Thousands of Muscovites who have come for the funeral meeting stand in mournful silence. Units of troops of the Moscow garrison stand in close formation. Their combat banners are at half mast.

The funeral procession approaches the mausoleum. The coffin is transferred from the gun carriage to a bier.

Konstantin Chernenko, Geydar... (picking up first line on page P 2, supplying additional information)

Page P 2, first paragraph, last line reads: ...of the mausoleum. On the stands are members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, military leaders, and production frontrunners.

Also here are... (supplying additional passage)

Page P 6, last paragraph is omitted in PRAVDA.

Page P 7, paragraph nine, line three reads: ...the Kremlin Wall. It is 1245. The coffin with the body of the deceased is lowered into the grave.

Gun volleys were fired to the sounds of the USSR state anthem. At the same moment an artillery salute took place in the capitals of the union republics, the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossivsk, Jerch, and Tula, the Hero Fortress of Brest, and also the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev Sverdlovsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Stavropol, and Petrozavodsk.

The country came...(supplying additional paragraph)

Last paragraph, last line reads:...the Lenin Mausoleum.

They pay the last military honors to the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

The bright image of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who devoted all his strength to the cause of the party and people, will always be preserved in the hearts of Communists and all Soviet people. (supplying additional ending passage)

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO FUNERAL SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 February in its First Edition frontpages a report on "K.U. Chernenko's Speech" under the general headline "Funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov." This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 7 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page P 8, paragraph two, line 9 reads in PRAVDA:...a leader of the Lenin type, Y.V. Andropov possessed the gift of profound insight into the essence of events which occur and the ability to give meaning to them, to draw clear and precise conclusions, and to rally people and lead them after him. A proven party figure, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov...(rewording passage)

Paragraph three, lines two and three read:...the Central Committee. His organizer talent...(omitting phrase)

Same paragraph, lines eight and nine read:...organization and responsibility. The decisions, worked...(omitting phrase)

Same paragraph, last line reads:... all this was due to a tremendous degree to Yuriy Vladimirovich's efforts. Comrades! The monolithic cohesion of the...(rewording)

Comrades! The monolithic cohesion of the...(rewording)

Paragraph five, lines one and two reads:...have a clear view of the future prospects, possess a precise...(rewording)

Paragraph six, last line reads:...upsurge that has gripped the party and the people at this time. (rewording)

Paragraph seven, line five reads:...the maturity of leading cadres, the performance of...(substituting words)

Same paragraph, last line reads "oblasts" instead of "regions".

Page P 9, first paragraph, line two reads:...defense capability and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. His thoughts and... (supplying additional phrase)

Same paragraph, last line reads "peoples" instead of "nations."

Paragraph two, line two reads "identical security" instead of "equal"

Same paragraph, last line reads:...everything accomplished by the labor of Soviet people. (rewording)

Paragraph five, line four reads:... memmory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. We firmly. ..(supplying patronymic) Paragraph six, line one reads:...farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich I want to...(substituting patronymic)

COMPARISON TO GROMYKO SPEECH AT ANDROPOV FUNERAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 February publishes a report on the speech by A.A. Gromyko at the funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on page two. This was compared to the TASS English version published on page P 9 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical.

COMPARISON TO USTINOV SPEECH AT FUNERAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 February publishes on page two of its First Edition a version of D.F. Ustinov's speech at Yuriy Andropov's funeral. This has been compared to the TASS English version, as amended by the Moscow Domestic Service changes, published on page P 12 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and was found to be identical.

FUNERAL DELEGATIONS ARRIVING IN MOSCOW LISTED

PM151609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow to take part in Yu.V. Andropov's funeral --

Austria -- led by Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz;
Australia -- led by P.J. Keating, Australian treasurer;
Egypt -- led by M. Salim, presidential aide;
Argentina -- led by Vice President V. Martinez;
Bangladesh -- led by Rear Admiral M.A. Khan, deputy chief martial law administrator:
Belgium -- led by J. Gol, vice prime minister;
Botswana -- led by A.M. Mogwe, minister of external affairs;
Brazil -- led by (Ya. Gonsalves), a minister;
J. Lejeune, the personal representative of Pope John Paul II;
Britain -- led by Prime Minister M. Thatcher;
Guyana -- led by Vice President M. Shahabuddeen;
FRG -- led by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl;
Greece -- led by Prime Minister A. Papandreou;
Prince Henrick and P. Schluter, Danish Prime Minister;
Zimbabwe -- led by President C. Banana;
India -- led by Prime Minister I. Gandhi;
Indonesia -- led by Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja;
Jordan -- led by A. Abu 'Awdah, a minister;
Iraq -- led by Vice President T.M. Ma'ruf;
Ireland -- led by President P. Hillery;
Iceland -- led by Prime Minister S. Hermannsson;
Spain -- led by A. Guerra Gonzalez, deputy prime minister;
Italy -- led by President A. Pertini;
Yemen Arab Republic -- led by Vice President 'A. al-'Arashi;
Cameroon -- led by Foreign Minister F.T. Mbog;
Canada -- led by Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau;
Kenyan Foreign Minister E. Mwangale;
Cyprus -- led by President S. Kiprianou;
C.Helou, former Lebanese President;
A.B. Yunis, member of Libya's revolutionary leadership;
C. Flesch, Luxembourgeois deputy prime minister and foreign minister;
Major Shaykh Sid Ahmed Ould Baba Mina, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation;
Maldives Republic -- led by A. Zaki, a minister;

Maltese President A. Barbara;
Morocco -- led by Crown Prince S. Mohamed;
Mexico -- led by U. Lugo Gil, chairman of the Great Commission of the Congress' Chamber of Deputies;
Netherlands Foreign Minister H. Van den Broek;
Niger -- led by M.D. Adamou, member of the Supreme Military Council;
Nigeria -- led by T. (Idiagbon), chief of staff of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces;
J. Bolger, New Zealand minister;
Crown Prince Harald and K. Willoch, Norwegian prime minister;
Pakistan -- led by President Ziaul Haq;
Portuguese Prime Minister M. Soares;
A. Ntagerura, Rwandan minister;
San Marino -- led by Captains Regent R. Renzi and G. de Biaji;
United States -- led by Vice President G. Bush;
Sudan -- led by B. Sulayman, first secretary of the SSU central leadership;
Sierra Leone -- led by Foreign Minister A. Konte;
Tunisia -- led by Foreign Minister B.C. es-Sebsi;
Turkey -- led by Prime Minister T. Ozal;
Uganda -- led by Prime Minister O. Alimadi;
Finland -- led by President M. Koivisto;
France -- led by Premier P. Mauroy;
Switzerland -- led by P. Aubert, chief of the Foreign Affairs Department;
Prince Bertel and O. Palme, Swedish prime minister;
Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed;
Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe.

The following governments sent their special representatives to Yu.V. Andropov's funeral -- Kuwait, Nepal, Lesotho, the Seychelles, Senegal, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the Philippines, and other countries.

A delegation of the AAPSO, led by Nouri Abdel Razzak, general secretary of the AAPSO, has arrived.

The following have also arrived in Moscow -- J. Ripert, UN director general for development and international economic cooperation; A. Omran, assistant secretary general of the Arab League; and C. Bekri, deputy director general of UNESCO.

The delegations were met by V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.P. Kalin, P. Ya. Strautmanis, and K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, I.I. Bodyul, L.A. Kostandov, G.I. Marchuk, B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.P. Burenkov, V.F. Garbuzov, T.B. Guzhenko, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, V.N. Polyakov, M.A. Prokofyev, V.I. Terebilov, and V.A. Shamshin, USSR ministers; Yu.P. Batalin, chairman of a USSR State Committee; N.M. Zaychenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; L.F. Ilichev and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign ministers; and other officials.

ALIYEV HOLDS TALKS WITH WAN LI AT KREMLIN

PM161150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

["Exchange of Opinions" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev has received on 15 February the Vice Premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic Wan Li, who is heading the government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic that came to attend the funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the Government of the Chinese People's Republic for the respect and condolences they expressed for the memory of Yuriy Andropov.

During the talk the two sides exchanged views on some questions of mutual interest. Geydar Aliyev stated that the Soviet leadership had invariably come out for the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic -- the two neighbouring great powers.

The Chinese side hopes that as a result of joint efforts of both sides, the relations between the two countries will be further developed, Wan Li said.

Present at the conversation were, on the Soviet side, Comrade Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Rogachev, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium; and on the Chinese side, Qian Qichen, member of the PRC Government delegation and PRC vice minister of foreign affairs; Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR; and Ma Xusheng, PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs department head.

CEAUSESCU ACTIVITIES AT ANDROPOV FUNERAL NOTED

AU141619 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, participated this morning in Yuriy Andropov's funeral held in Moscow's Red Square. The following comrades were present along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the stand reserved for foreign delegations participating in the funeral: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to Moscow.

After the conclusion of the mourning meeting and the burial ceremony, a ceremony was held in the Kremlin during which the Romanian party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with other foreign delegations, presented condolences to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other Soviet party-state leaders for the great loss incurred through the passing away of Yuriy Andropov. The Soviet leaders expressed profound gratitude to all heads of foreign delegations who are present in Moscow to participate in Yuriy Andropov's funeral and pay him a last homage.

MOSCOW VIEWS CHERNENKO-THATCHER MEETING

LD152153 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] On 14 February the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, met in the Kremlin with the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who came for the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs, Andrey Gromyko, and secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, took part in the conversation. Also present were assistants to the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov and Viktor Pribytkov, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain Viktor Popov, the British Ambassador to the USSR Sir Iain Sutherland. Our observer Anatoliy Gan comments on the meeting of Soviet and British leaders:

Naturally the meeting captures the interest of the British mass media. After all there have been no Anglo-Soviet summits for many years, through no fault on the Soviet side. And this certainly did not help to expand cooperation and mutual understanding between our two countries whose diplomatic relations were 60 years old this month.

At their Kremlin meeting Konstantin Chernenko and Margaret Thatcher had a great exchange of views on the international situation and on the relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that any improvement of the world situation called for efforts not just on the part of the Soviet Union and its allies but also on the part of the NATO countries, Britain among them. As for Soviet-British relations, it was said that given an appropriate readiness on the British side these relations, too, could be enriched.

On her return to London the prime minister said the talks had gone well. She had been well received, she said, and the talks had been conducted in a spirit of cooperation. The Soviet leader, she added, had displayed a positive approach to the problems discussed. Well, this is the approach we would also like to see on the British side with respect to the major problems of our times. Such an approach could help the prospect of a better relationship between our two countries materialize. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its policy is invariable. As Konstantin Chernenko said in his speech at the plenary meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee, we are prepared for peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries of all the continents. We are in favor of solving all controversial international problems peacefully by earnest, equitable and constructive negotiations. The Soviet Union will work in full measure with all states that are prepared to help by practical deeds to reduce international tensions and build up an atmosphere of trust in the world. This is clearly the basis on which Soviet-British relations can and should develop and acquire a new content. And such relations could indeed greatly benefit both our two nations and world peace.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO-ANDREOTTI MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February carries in its First Edition on page four a report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, under the headline "Talks With Ministers". This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 16 in the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, line four in PRAVDA reads:...for foreign affairs, received 15 February in the Kremlin Giulio Andreotti, foreign...(supplying date)

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-PAPANDREOU MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February in its First Edition on page two carries a report on the meeting between Nilolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister under the headline "Talks Held". This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 17 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads:...in the Kremlin 15 February with Andreas Papandreou...(substituting date)

Last paragraph, line one reads:...deputy foreign minister, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, foreign minister of Greece, and A. Metaxas, Greek ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional names)

TIKHONOV, KIPRIANOU DISCUSS TIES IN KREMLIN

PM161140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general headline: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Fifteen February in the Kremlin N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, who is in Moscow in connection with Yu.V. Andropov's funeral.

N.A. Tikhonov thanked the president of Cyprus for the condolences and the feelings of deep respect expressed for Yu. V. Andropov's memory.

During the friendly talk that took place they expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Cypriot relations in various spheres and noted the existence of favorable opportunities for further fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cyprus in the interests of both countries' peoples.

S. Kiprianou reported on the development of events in and around Cyprus.

N.A. Tikhonov reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled position on the Cyprus question.

Taking part in the talk were B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister, Cypriot Foreign Minister Y. Iakovou, and Cypriot Ambassador to the USSR A. Angelidhis.

REPORT ON AUSTRIAN DELEGATION'S MOSCOW MEETINGS

AU151220 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Moscow -- Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc, who attended Yuriy Andropov's funeral as Austrian representatives, tendered their condolences after the funeral ceremonies to new General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, and to Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at a reception in the Georgian Hall of the Kremlin.

There were meetings on the periphery of the funeral ceremonies, among others, between Sinowatz and Lanc and U.S. Vice President George Bush; with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Swedish Premier Olof Palme and Portuguese Premier Mario Soares; with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao; and with the French head of Government Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH MALTESE PRESIDENT BARBARA

PM161041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

["Talks Held" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met 15 February with Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, at the Kremlin.

Agatha Barbara expressed deep condolences on the demise of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Comrade Tikhonov expressed his gratitude to the president, government and people of Malta for the respect they had shown to the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Both sides emphasized the importance of increasing the efforts by all peace-loving states to improve the international situation and to strengthen mutual trust in interstate relations, both on a global scale and in individual regions, particularly in the Mediterranean Sea. A mutual readiness was noted for further developing mutually beneficial Soviet-Maltese relations in various spheres, including trade and economic areas.

N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Jo Schembri, Malta's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, were present at the meeting.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-OZAL MEETING IN MOSCOW

Moscow PRAVDA on 16 February in its First Edition on page two carries a report on the meeting of Nikolay Tiknonov and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal under the headline "Talks Held". This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 24 in the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

First paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads:...in the Kremlin on the same day [14 February] with the Prime...(rewording, supplying editorial note)

CHERNENKO, GROMYKO MEET WITH CANADIAN OFFICIALS

PM161007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

["K.U. Chernenko's Meeting With the Canadian Prime Minister"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko received Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau 15 February in the Kremlin and had a conversation with him. Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSS Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, also took part in the conversation.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed the graditude of the Soviet leadership to Pierre Trudeau for the tribute paid by the Canadian Government and people to Yuriy Andropov's memory.

During the conversation, both sides expressed serious concern over the increased tension in the world. The readiness of the Soviet Union and Canada to exert efforts with the aim of returning to the road of detente, and of creating and maintaining confidence in relations between states, was confirmed in this connection.

The Soviet side stressed that the USSR is for a political dialogue with all countries which must be held on a just, equitable basis and be aimed at achieving concrete accords.

The mutual striving to use the existing reserves for the widening and deepening of bilateral relations between the USSR and Canada was also expressed.

Also taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side, Comrades Aleksandrov and Pribytkov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and on the Canadian side, Hancock, director general of a department in the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs, and Roberts, the Canadian ambassador to the USSR.

USTINOV, CUBA'S CASTRO HOLD 'FRIENDLY' MEETING

LD161201 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of defence, has met today with Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, covered issues of mutual interest.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET LEADERS' MEETING WITH CASTRO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February in its First Edition frontpages a report on talks between Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and Konstantin Rusakov and Cuba's Fidel Castro under the headline "K.U. Chernenko Talks with F. Castro". This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 19 in the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads:...Konstantin Chernenko, met 15 February with the first...(supplying date)

Last paragraph, line one reads: ...was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality, and complete mutual...(rewording)

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO, GROMYKO MEETING WITH ORTEGA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February in its First Edition frontpages a report on the talks between Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko and Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega, under the headline "K.U. Chernenko Talk with D. Ortega". This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 20 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

First paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads: ...CPSU Central Committee met 15 February with Daniel Ortega, member...(supplying date)

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO-ABE MEETING REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February in its First Edition carries on page four a report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Japan's Foreign Minister Shiantro Abe under the headline "Talks with Ministers." This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 20 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

First paragraph, line three in PRAVDA reads: ...of the USSR, received 15 February in the Kremlin...(supplying date)

CHERNENKO, GROMYKO MEET VIETNAM'S TRUONG CHINH

BK151614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] On 15 February in Moscow, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Politburo chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State, and head of the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation attending the funeral of Comrade Andrpov.

Present at the reception on the Soviet side were Comrade Gromyko, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister; and Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, Comrade Truong Chinh extended greetings to Comrade Chernenko on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Chernenko sincerely thanked the leaders and people of Vietnam for their profound condolence on the demise of Comrade Andropov.

In the process of exchanging views, the two sides expressed determination to consolidate and develop friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between the people of the Soviet Union and the people of Vietnam on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the Vietnam-USSR program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union maintain that it is their duty to persistently continue the common struggle to consolidate the peace and security of nations, and to prevent the danger of nuclear war. Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Chernenko pointed to the importance of the efforts aimed at consolidating the good-neighborly relations of friendship and cooperation in Asia, and making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete identity of views.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO TRUONG CHINH MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February in its First Edition frontpages a report on the meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and the SRV's Truong Chinh under the headline "K.U. Chernenko Talk with Truong Chinh". This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 22 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, lines one and two read in PRAVDA:...CPSU Central Committee received 15 February Truong Chinh, member...(supplying data)

Paragraph three, line one reads:...sides expressed thier mutual resolve to strengthen... (adding word)

Paragraph four, lines one and two read:...on their struggle to strengthen peace and security...(rewording)

Same paragraph, line three reads:...the efforts to consolidate relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation on the Asian Continent and to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The meeting passed...(rewording)

BANGLADESH'S KHAN MEETS WITH CHERNENKO

BK151319 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The deputy chief martial law administrator and minister for communications, Rear Admiral M.A. Khan, and the information minister, Syed Najmuddin Hashim, attended the state funeral of the late Soviet President, Yuriy Andropov, at Red Sqaure in Moscow yesterday.

After the funeral Admiral Khan met the new Soviet leader, Mr Chernenko, and other Soviet leaders at the Kremlin Palace. He conveyed the deep condolences to Mr Chernenko on the death of the Soviet president on behalf of the people and the (?parties) of Bangladesh and President Ershad.

Mr Chernenko expressed his thanks and gratefulness to the people and the Government of Bangladesh (?in showing) their friendly feelings to the Soviet people by sharing their sorrows with them.

ZIA EXPRESSES 'HOPE' FOR 'STRENGTHENED' TIES

BK160819 Karachi Domestic service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] President Mohammed Ziaul Haq has expressed the hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened under the new Soviet leadership. In a message to CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko before leaving Moscow yesterday, the president assured him that Pakistan will spare no effort to achieve this lofty objective. The president expressed the hope that under Chernenko's sagacious leadership, the Soviet Union and its people will continue the

The president expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet leader for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their stay in Moscow.

CHERNENKO, GROMYKO MEET WITH BABRAK KARMAL

PM161021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[K.U. Chernenko's Meeting with N. Karmal]

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in the Kremlin 15 February with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who came for the funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Taking part in the conversation was Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

A conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Comrade Chernenko and Karmal had a brief exchange of views on principled questions of Soviet-Afghan relations and the situation around Afghanistan.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the traditional, friendly relations existing between the CPSU and the PDPA, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, and aspirations were expressed for their further all-round development and strengthening.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

PM161036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Talks Held -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin 15 February between Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Machel expressed deep condolences on the untimely death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views on a number of issues of mutual interest. In discussing Soviet-Mozambique relations, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Samora Machel noted that they were based on the firm foundations of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and had favorable prospects for further development.

Certain urgent international problems were also discussed, including the situation in southern Africa.

L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and members of the People's Republic of Mozambique delegation took part in the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO ANDROPOV FUNERAL DEPART

PRC Delegation

LD151959 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1930 GMT on 15 February reports the departure of the PRC party-state delegation, led by Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Wan Li, which had been in Moscow to attend the funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Cuban Delegation

LD161212 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who came here for the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, have left Moscow today.

The delegation were seen off by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as Georgiy Shakhnazarov, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

SRV, Laotian, SFRY Delegations

LD151714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Party and state delegations of Vietnam, led by Truong Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the State Council; of Laos, led by Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Laos, president of the republic; of Yugoslavia, led by Spiljak, chairman of the Presidium of the SFRY, and Markovic, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee, which came to take part in the funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, have left Moscow.

The delegations were seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Irish, Italian, Canadian

LD152126 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- The following delegations, which came for Yuriy Andropov's funeral, left Moscow today:

Of Ireland -- headed by President Patrick Hillery,
Of Italy -- headed by President Alessandro Pertini,
Of Canada -- headed by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau

REPUBLIC PARTIES SEND CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV DEATH

LD111808 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 11 Feb 84

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Many condolences are being addressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers from party, administrative and public organizations, labor collectives and from Soviet citizens in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Condolences have been expressed by the Central Committee of the Belorussia CP, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR; the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; the Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR; the Central Committee of the Armenian CP and the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR; the Karelian Obkom, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Karelian SSR; Yaroslavl Obkom, the Executive Committee of the oblast soviet of peoples deputies.

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 11 February and Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1557 GMT on 11 February broadcast reports on republic parties sending condolences in connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov.

A comparison of these two television braodcasts with the Above item shows the three to be identical, except for the following additions:

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1557 GMT adds: Tatar Obkom Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; Altay Kraykom and Executive Committee of the kray soviet of people's deputies.

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT adds: Georgian CP Central Committee, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR; Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Moldavian SSR, the Tajikastan CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Tajikistan SSR, the Moscow Obkom, the Collegium of USSR Gospan and the Secretariat of the Board of the USSR Union of Artists.

WORLD CONDOLENCE MESSAGES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

LD152118 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- Telegrams of deep condolences over the passing away of Yuriy Andropov continue to come to the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Telegrams have been sent by:

Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU general secretary, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Organisation of Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples Solidarity, International Red Cross, the International Federation of Resistance Fighters, the World Federation of U.N. Associations, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, the French Peace Movement, the Polish Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the Pan-African Women's Organisation, and the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Foreign Countries.

Condolences have been received from other international, regional and national public organisations, members of parliament, eminent politicans and public figures, and representatives of business communities.

Togo's Eyadema

AB151032 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Yesterday the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, sent a message of condolences to the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In this message, President Eyadema expresses his deep sorrow as well as that of the Togolese people, party, and government in these painful circumstances. They feel the great affliction of the Soviet people who in Mr Andropov have lost a great leader who as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet devoted himself to his country with courage and dedication. The people of Togo, their party, government, and leader salute the memory of the illustrious leader who is gone and express their sincere condolences to the Soviet people and to Mr Andropov's family, and renew their feeling of sympathy and solidarity.

DPRK Premier

PM151610 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Having received the sorrowful news of the death, after a long illness, of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I express my deep condolences to you and the family of the deceased.

Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- an outstanding party and state figure -- was a true son of the Soviet people, who devoted his whole life to the great cause of strengthening the Soviet state and social system, developing the national economy, and defending peace and security throughout the world.

Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov devoted great efforts in the interests of developing the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, and vigorously supported our people's just cause in the name of socialist building and the independent, peaceful unification of our motherland.

Although Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is dead, his merits will forever remain in our people's hearts.

Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

Italy's Pertini

PM151631 Rome AVANTI in Italian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "President Pertini Extends Italian People's Condolences to USSR"]

[Text] President Sandro Pertini has sent the following message on the demise of Yuriy Andropov: "I learned with profound sorrow the news of the premature demise of Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and CPSU Secretary General Yuriy Andropov.

"I wish to express, on the Italian people's and my own behalf, feelings of sincere condolence with the grief of the USSR authorities and the Soviet people at this grave loss, which wrests from his lofty and onerous task a man and a leader aware of the great responsibilities incumbent on him by virtue of the present historic situation, both with respect to his country and for maintaining world peace."

Comparison to Ceausescu Message

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 13 February First Edition publishes on page 4 a version of Ceausescu's condolence message on Andropov's death. It has been compared with the Bucharest AGERPRES version published on pages P 40-41 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: [Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

We have learned...(supplying alternate opening passage)

Page P 40, last paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads:...significance to the further development of Romanian-Soviet...(substituting "further" for "steady")

Page P 41, at the end of the message, PRAVDA adds: Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania (supplying signature)

Comparison of Spiljak Message

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 14 February First Edition publishes on page 4 a version of the condolence message from SFRY President Mika Spiljak on the death of Yuriy Andropov. It has been compared with the Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service version published on page P 22 of the 13 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits paragraph one and begins: [Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

It is with...(picking up paragraph two line one, supplying opening)

Paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads:...the friendly peoples of the Soviet... (omitting "and country")

Paragraph four, line seven, PRAVDA reads:...conviction that this meets the vital interests of the nations...(rewording)

Paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads:...the USSR.

We highly value the significance...(picking up paragraph five line one, supplying "highly")

Comparison of Markovic Condolences

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 13 February First Edition publishes on page 4 a version of the message from Dragoslav Markovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, on the death of Yuriy Andropov. It has been compared with the Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service version published on pages P 39-40 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

First paragraph, PRAVDA reads: [Text] To the CPSU Central Committee (supplying alternate opening passage)

Comparison of Mitterrand Message

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 14 February First Edition publishes on page 4 a version of French President Francois Mitterrand's message on the death of Yuriy Andropov. It has been compared with the Paris Diplomatic Information Service version published on page P 43 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: [Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I have learned...(supplying addressee)

Last paragraph, PRAVDA reads:...expression of the sympathy of the French people.

Francois Mitterrand (substituting "sympathy" for "heartfelt sentiments," supplying signature)

Comparison of Junblatt Condolences

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 14 February First Edition publishes on page 4 a version of Walid Junblatt's condolence message on the death of Yuriy Andropov. It has been compared with the clandestine Voice of the Mountain version carried on page P 64 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: [Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

It was with (rewording opening)

Paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads:...outstanding progressive leader...(substituting "outstanding" for "international")

Paragraph two, last two lines, PRAVDA reads:...the course which was implemented during Yu.V. Andropov's lifetime. (rewording)

After last paragraph, PRAVDA adds: Walid Junblatt, chairman of the PSP (supplying signature)

Comparison of MPR Condolences

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 13 February First Edition publishes on page 4 a version of the Mongolian leadership's message of condolences on Andropov's death. It has been compared with the Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME version published on pages P 54-55 of the 14 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: [Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

The Communists and...(supplying alternate opening passage)

Page P 55, at the end of the message, PRAVDA adds: The MPR Central Committee, MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, MPR Council of Ministers (adding signatories)

WORLD LEADERS' CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV DEATH

Cuba's Castro

PM141411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

It was with profound grief that the Cuban people, the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) and the Cuban Government received the news of the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The death of Yu. V. Andropov, that glorious son of the Soviet people and outstanding figure of the international communist movement -- is a loss not only for the Soviet people and the socialist community and Communists of the entire world but also a loss for hundreds of millions of people of all countries who respected him as an outstanding statesman of our time. The words and deeds of that Supreme Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov contained an appeal to undeviating struggle in defense of peace, and he firmly upheld the principles of socialism and came out with precise proposals aimed at replacing confrontation with the relaxation of international tension.

Of working class stock, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov from his early years embodied the best features of Soviet man. As a young man he joined the Komsomol and showed himself to be a firm and selfless defender and bearer of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and he grew into an outstanding leader of the Soviet Communists.

Thanks to his great services to the Soviet state and the Communist Party, many years ago he was elected to the CPSU Central Committee, then secretary of the Central Committee, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and, finally, general secretary of the party Central Committee.

As Supreme Soviet state and party leader, in a brief time Yu. V. Andropov demonstrated exemplary perspicacity and vigor. His persuasive speeches exposing the aggressive policy of the present U.S. Administration and his clear proposals aimed at restoring to international relations an atmosphere conducive to detente distinguished him as a resolute continuer of Lenin's policy of peace which is historically characteristic of the Soviet Union.

Although death interrupted his exceptionally important activity in international life, the ideas and principles which he voiced with such conviction and clarity are an asset which will enable not only the Soviet Union but also all peoples of the world to continue the struggle to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war and establish preconditions for leading mankind along the path to peace.

With the death of Yu. V. Andropov, we Cubans have lost a true friend. Throughout the entire revolutionary process Cuba has always felt the respect, understanding, and support of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, whatever posts he held through the will of the CPSU and Soviet Government. Working in the most important party and state posts, Yu. V. Andropov displayed in an exceptional manner his friendly feelings for Cuba and his understanding of our country's need for cooperation with the USSR in the field of national defense and economic development. The contacts which we maintained with Yu. V. Andropov confirmed the cordiality and indestructibility of the friendship between Cuba and the USSR.

The Cuban people and our country's Communists share the grief of the Soviet people and Soviet Communists. On their behalf we tell you, the representatives of the Communist Party and Soviet people, of our solidarity at this grave moment, and we want to express once more the conviction that we will always march together along the path of socialism and communism, the peoples' independence, and peace.

We ask you, dear comrades, to convey these feelings of our to the Soviet people and to express our condolences to the members of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's family.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers

Foreign Communists, Workers

LD121408 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Condolences over the death of Yuriy Andropov are coming in to the CPSU Central Committee from the leaders of communist and workers' parties of foreign countries.

A telegram from Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the USA, and Henry Winston, national chairman of the party, points out that Yuriy Andropov left a deep imprint on the road to the progress of the whole of mankind. The historic achievements in the perfection of developed socialism will serve as a monument to his immense contribution to this cause.

The telegram has it that tens of millions of Americans regarded Yuriy Andropov as a fighter for peace, as a man of high principles and infinite integrity. He devoted all his energies and abilities to preventing the world from slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe. He tirelessly worked for the sake of using all opportunities for the conclusion of an agreement, on the basis of talks, on the reduction of nuclear arms and thereby to put an end to the arms race and deliver mankind from the horrible and dangerous burden of nuclear weapons.

A telegram from William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, points out that Yuriy Andropov, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, a true patriot of his motherland, a firm and consistent internationalist, made an outstanding contribution to the cause of struggle for peace and to the cause of social and national emancipation. His passing is a bereavement for all the Canadian Communists as well.

On behalf of the Finnish Communists Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, expressed condolences over the death of Yuriy Andropov. We highly appreciate Yuriy Andropov's efforts for the benefit of ensuring peace and the cause of detente in our continent and throughout the world, his telegram says. The name of Yuriy Andropov will always remain in the hearts of the Finnish Communists and they will remember him as a staunch fighter for the lofty ideals of communism and peace, as a thoughtful custodian of friendly relation between our countries.

A telegram from the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party points out that Yuriy Andropov won broad recogniton due to putting forward prospects for renewal, and in particular, constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race.

Telegrams expressing condolences over the death of Yuriy Andropov have also come in from Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People -- Cyprus, Umberto Barulli, general secretary of the San Marino Communist Party, Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, George Jackson, national secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, the leadership of the party of the Congress of Independence of Madagascar, from the Central Committee of the party of Labour and Independence of Senegal, Guy Danente, general secretary of the Guadeloupe Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party, Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, the Martinique Communist Party, Ruben Dario Sousa, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Panama People's Party, and from Rene Mauge, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador.

W. Europe Communists, Workers

LD141604 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee is continuing to receive telegrams from communist and workers' parties expressing condolences upon the death of Yuriy Andropov. It is noted in them that the death of the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state is a grave loss not only for the Soviet people but also for the international communist movement, all peoples struggling for peace and socialism.

Telegrams were sent, in particular, by Louis Van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Spain), General Secretary of the Party Ignacio Gallego, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg Rene Urbany, Chairman of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Norway Hans Kleven, Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Party of Labour, Chairman of the Board of the Workers Party-Communists of Sweden Rolf Hagel.

W. European Royalty, Leaders

LD141559 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR are continuing to receive telegrams from heads of state and government expressing condolences upon the death of Yuriy Andropov.

Condolences were expressed, in particular, by Baudouin, king of the Belgians, Margrethe, queen of Denmark, Juan Carlos, king of Spain, Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden, Pierre Werner, chairman of the Government of Luxembourg.

Canada's Trudeau

PM141454 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Your Excellency,

I received the sad news today of the death of President Andropov following a prolonged illness.

His term in this post was tragically brief, but many of us expected him to make a great contribution to the search for international stability. My correspondence with President Andropov convinced me of his personal devotion to peace. I can assure you of my own determination to work to ensure a more secure and peaceful world. The support and cooperation of the Soviet leadership are vitally necessary in these efforts.

On behalf of Canada's Government and people, deign to accept my sincere condolences and allow me to express my sympathy to the family of the deceased president, the government, and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Pierre-Elliot Trudeau, Canadian prime minister.

France's Mauroy to Tikhonov

PM141435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

The French Government has just received the sad news of the death of the head of the Soviet State, Mr Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

On behalf of the French Government, I convey to you my sorrow on the death of a man who devoted all his life to serving the cause of his country's progress. The French Government is mindful of the efforts made by the Soviet Union lately in favor of developing cooperation between our two countries.

You are aware of the traditional friendship which binds the Soviet and the French peoples. In the name of this friendship I bow my head in memory of Mr Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Conveying the French people's condolences, I express my personal sorrow and sympathy to you, Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Pierre Mauroy, Premier of the French Republic.

Finland's Koivisto

PM141437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I learned the news of the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with a sense of profound shock. I wish to extend to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people sincere condolences on behalf of the Finnish people and from myself personally at the grave loss that has befallen the Soviet people.

We in Finland knew Chairman Yu.V. Andropov as an outstanding head of state in whose activity concern for his country's development and the growth of its people's prosperity was central. Yu.V. Andropov was also known for his active contribution to and efforts for world peace and peaceful international cooperation.

We in Finland will retain the memory of his vibrant interest in and active contribution to the cause of strengthening Finno-Soviet friendship and trust. During the period of his activity we took the decision to extend the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid through the start of the next millenium. I personally attach great importance to my meetings with him, during which I was able to guage his warm and humanly impressive personality.

The Finnish people revere the memory of Yu.V. Andropov, the outstanding statesman.

Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland

Turkey's Evren

PM141522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I learned with profound grief of the death of His Excellency Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deceased was an outstanding statesman who devoted his whole life to the prosperity and happiness of his country and people.

We will also remember him as an outstanding statesman who lent great importance to the friendship between the USSR and Turkey.

In connection with this grave loss, I would like to express -- on my own behalf and on behalf of the Turkish people -- my sincerest condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the government and people of our neighbor-country, and also the bereaved family of His Excellency Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Kenan Evren, president of Turkey

Nicaragua's Ortega

PM141517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The people of Nicaragua, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction convey to you their sincerest condolences on the irreplaceable loss suffered by the party, people, and Government of the USSR in connection with the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With Comrade Yuriy Andropov's death, mankind has lost a tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' independence and sovereignty, and the Nicaraguan people have lost a great friend who helped to consolidate all-around relations and cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments.

With fraternal greetings,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

PM141549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

It was with profound grief that our party and people learned of the death of Yuriy Andropov -- the Soviet leader and fighter who devoted his life to serving the cause, principles, and ideals of socialism, internationalism, and peace. Yuriy Andropov's life and activity were linked with the great principles and goals for which the CPSU and entire Soviet people are fighting. The name of Yuriy Andropov will remain forever in the hearts of progressive people who are inspired by the example of Soviet Communists' determination and strength in the struggle against oppression and violence and for the building of a new society under the banner of socialism and peace. We value highly the important part played by Yuriy Andropov in consolidating the ties of Soviet-Yemeni friendship and supporting the Arab peoples' just cause.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) Party and government are profoundly grieved by this great loss and express sincere condolences to the CPSU and the Soviet people.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the PDRY.

India's Gandhi

PM141443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

We are deeply saddened by the death of His Excellency, President Andropov.

He was an outstanding statesman. During his time in the office of leader of the great Soviet Union he vividly displayed his dynamism, patriotism, and devotion to the cause of enhancing the Soviet people's welfare. In spite of international relations he made his mark by numerous initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

I only once had the honor of meeting with him. However, we maintained constant contacts on international problems and questions of bilateral cooperation. He did a great deal to strengthen and expand friendly Indian-Soviet relations. We were hoping to welcome him in India. We have lost a true friend.

On behalf of the government and the People of India, and on my own behalf, I express heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the family of the late president and also to the government and the people of the Soviet Union.

Indira Gandhi

Kampuchean Party, State

PM141507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the PRK Council of Ministers, and the entire Kampuchean people learned of the news of the death of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with profound sorrow.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov was a respected leader of the Soviet state, an eminent figure in the international communist and workers' movement, and a courageous champion of socialism and worldwide peace.

The Kampuchean people will never forget the immense contribution Yu.V. Andropov made to the cause of giving all around aid and support to the PRK and of strengthening cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's death is an irreplaceable loss not only for the CPSU but also for the KPRP, the Kampuchean people, and all progressive humanity.

At this sorrowful time the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the PRK Council of Ministers, and the entire Kampuchean people extend their sincerest condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people, as well as to the deceased's family.

KPRP Central Committee

PRK Council of State

PRK National Assembly

PRK Council of Ministers

Philippine's Marcos

PM141501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Philippine people, my wife -- the First Lady -- and I express our condolences to the Soviet Government and people on the untimely death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Although President Andropov's term of office was brief, he will remain in our memory thanks to his firm and steady striving for a policy of peace among the peoples.

World events have tended to neutralize his efforts to limit nuclear arms and strategic forces, however, this in no way diminishes his personal contribution and commitment to the ideas of detente aimed at ensuring that valuable resources could be better used for the needs of the social and economic development not only of the Soviet Union but of the Third World.

Now, when the new leadership is assuming all the heavy burden of governing the great Soviet Union, we hope and trust that the efforts made by President Andropov aimed at achieving friendly agreements and cooperation among states will bear fruit in the very near future, for at no time in mankind's history has the need to achieve peace been more important than it is today.

In this hour of the Soviet people's grave loss, we once again express our feelings of profound sympathy and friendship and wish them continued stability and progress.

Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Philippines

Thailand's King, Queen

BK141530 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Their majesties the King and Queen yesterday expressed their profound regrets at the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. In a telegram to the acting president of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme Soviet, their majesties described Mr Andropov's death as a great loss.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon also sent a message to his Soviet counterpart, Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, and described the president's death as an untimely and irreplaceable loss. The Thai Government yesterday ordered all government offices to fly the national flags at half-mast from today until Thursday. In addition, the Foreign Ministry yesterday announced that Ambassador to France Dr Arun Phanuphong, who was former ambassador to the Soviet Union, would represent Thailand at the funeral of the Soviet president in Moscow today.

Swaziland's Prime Minister

MB141730 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, today sent a message of condolence to the Soviet Union following the death last week of Soviet President Yuriy Andropov. The message reads in part, and I quote:

I have a sad duty in command from her majesty, the Indlovukazi and Queen Regent Ntombi of the Kingdom of Swaziland, to convey on her behalf and the entire Swazi nation our deepest condolences at the shocking news of the untimely demise of His Excellency President Yuriy Andropov.

It continues: It is our fervent hope and prayer that the passing away of his excellency will not dampen the spirits of the Government of the USSR on its course for world peace and tranquillity. We also wish the bereaved family comfort at this dark hour of sadness.

The message was conveyed through the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Mozambique.

ANDROPOV LIFE SERVICE, CHERNENKO ELECTION LAUDED

PM161334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] Profound pain has been caused in the hearts of communists, the millions of Soviet people, and the whole of progressive mankind by the grave loss -- the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. An outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, ardent patriot, Leninist, and tireless fighter for peace and communism has departed this life.

In the most important posts of party and state work, Yu. V. Andropov devoted all his efforts, knowledge, and tremendous life experience to implementing the party's policy, consolidating its links with the masses, and strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defense might and devoted much attention to ensuring the steady growth of the people's material and spiritual standard of living. He made a great contribution to developing all-around cooperation among the socialist community countries, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, supporting the peoples' just struggle for their freedom and independence, and implementing our party and state's Leninist foreign policy course. All this earned him tremendous prestige and respect both in our country and abroad.

In the sorrowful days of mourning, the party's monolithic cohesion, its unshakable unity with the people, and its determination and readiness to steadily follow the chosen path -- the path of communist creation and peace -- was once again visibly manifested. Communists and all Soviet people are rallying still more closely round the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. They are declaring their ardent support for the party's policy and their desire to undeviatingly implement this policy.

Our party and the entire Soviet people greeted with complete approval the news that the extraordinary party Central Committee Plenum held 13 February 1984 unanimously elected as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and loyal comrade-in-arms of the Leninist-type leaders Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Soviet people and our foreign friends welcomed the plenum's decisions as evidence of continuity in the Leninist party's policy.

"Continuity," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the plenum, "is not an abstract concept but a vital and realistic matter. Its essence primarily means to advance without halting. To advance by relying on everything previously achieved, creatively enriching it, and concentrating the collective thinking and energy of the communists, the working class, and the entire people on unresolved tasks and key problems of the present and the future. This places many obligations on all of us."

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary in addressing the plenum and then opening the mourning meeting on Red Square, described the vanguard, leading role of the party of communists in the life of Soviet society, and revealed the most important sources if its inexhaustible strength and lofty prestige. He expounded a precise program of practical actions for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Our party's strength lies in its unity, its allegiance to Marxism-Leninism, and its ability to develop and direct the creative activeness of the masses and to unite them ideologically and organizationally, guided by the tested Leninist principles and methods. The party pays tremendous attention to questions of improving the style of party leadership and improving the work of the state apparatus and advocates the clear demacration of the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and economic organs and the elimination of duplication in their work.

Our party's strength lies in its very close links with the masses, the civic activeness of millions of working people, and their proprietorial approach to production matters and problems of social life. The party of Communists, following the Leninist tradition, constantly checks its course, decisions, and actions primarily against the ideas of the working class with its tremendous socipolitical and class sense. Heeding what the worker milieu -- the front line of socialist building -- has to say and consulting with working people must be the prime obligation and inner requirement of a Communist leader.

Today the party sees it as its direct obligation to consistently fulfill the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum. This plenum provided a comprehensive appraisal fo the state of affairs in the sphere of the country's socioeconomic development and stressed particularly that it is important to maintain the momentum gained and the general mood for the practical resolution of tasks, steadily increase the level of party and state leadership of the economy, develop positive tendencies more actively, and make them stable. It is necessary to support to the maximum the initiative of the masses, the creative initiatives and counterplans of labor collectives, and the labor and political enthusiasm which has gripped the country now on the threshold of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The level of organization and awareness of the masses, of course, ranks among the undoubted advantages and potential of the socialist system. This explains our party's attentiveness toward strengthening order and discipline. This is a fundamental and key question for us, for every instance of disorder or irresponsibility not only costs society materially but also causes serious social and moral damage. And it is perfectly natural that the measures adopted by the party with a view to improving labor, production, plan, and state discipline and to strengthen socialist legality received truly nationwide approval. Their implementation has a beneficial effect on the economy, social life, and people's moods. But, of course, not everything has yet been done, and life teaches that we must not slacken in this matter.

Fulfilling the will of the people and accurately expressing the vital interests of working people, our party displays tremendous concern to improve production efficiency, accelerate the country's economic development, and further increase the people's well-being. It focuses its constant attention on the main avenues of economic progress -- intensification, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, the implementation of food, energy, and other comprehensive programs, and the improvement of the economic management system and the whole economic machinery. The implementation of the outlined measures must be at the center of every party organization's daily work.

While resolving present-day tasks the party also sees future prospects and creates the preconditions for scaling even greater heights in the future. It proceeds from the premise that the new 12th 5-Year Plan must be marked by the start of profound qualitative changes in production and be the 5-year period of decisive breakthrough in the intensification of all sectors of the national economy.

It is just as important to ensure an increasingly close interconnection between the economic, social, and spiritual progress of Soviet society and to show tireless concern for shaping the man of the new world. The CPSU Central Committee attaches tremendous importance to preparing a new edition of the Party Program to help interpret the complex of large and complicated tasks of improving developed socialism, outline a precise and long-term strategy for their resolution, and show the connection between our current affairs and the communist future [perspektiva].

In the current complex and extremely tense international situation, our party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to maintain and consolidate peace, save mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and expand and deepen mutually advantageous international cooperation. The Soviet Union acts in the international arena together with its reliable allies -- the fraternal countries of the socialist community. In the struggle for a peaceful future and the progress of mankind, Soviet Communists march hand-in-hand with millions of class brothers and the numerous detachments of the world communist and workers movement. The land of the Soviets is in solidarity with peoples who have discarded the yoke of colonial dependence and embarked on the path of independent development, especially with those who have to repulse the attacks of imperialism's aggressive forces. We are invariably true to the principle bequeathed to us by the great Lenin of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. At the same time the USSR resolutely rebuffs the reckless actions of the imperialist forces and their attempts to smash the military balance that has been achieved in the world. We will take care to strengthen our defense capability and to ensure that we have sufficient means to be able to cool the ardor of bellicose adventurists.

As a great socialist power the Soviet Union fully recognizes its responsibility to the peoples for maintaining and strengthening peace, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said. We are open to peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation with states of all continents. We advocate the peaceful solution of all disputed international problems by serious, equitable, and constructive talks. The USSR will cooperate fully with all states that are ready to help by practical deeds to reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world.

This firm peace-loving line of our party enjoys the full support of the Soviet people. It finds understanding and approval among all people of goodwill.

Soviet people have boundless trust in their own Communist Party and actively support its domestic and foreign policy. The party has gained and bolsters this trust by selfless service of the people. Communists and all our people know that the party is leading us to new achievements by the Leninist road and the scientifically regulated course of peace and creation.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON PLENUM, CONTINUITY

PM161339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Sure Progress!"]

[Text] The country has bidden farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding son of the socialist fatherland. His organizational talent, leadership ability, and statesman's far-sightedness were shown particularly clearly in his work as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Beginning the funeral rally on Red Square, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "As an experienced party figure, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov made a great contribution to the activity of its collective leading nucleus -- the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo."

Many sincere words were expressed about Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov during the days of nationwide mourning. Our grief was shared by the governments and peoples of most countries, who conveyed their condolences and sent their representatives to Yu.V. Andropov's funeral.

The attractive features of his personality -- principledness and modesty, wholehearted sympathy and exactingness, and closeness to and tact toward working people -- are qualities that distinguish a communist. They were established, strengthened, and developed during the proletarian revolution, the formation of the world's first worker-peasant state, and the building of the society of developed socialism. A leader of the Lenin type, such people are called. Yu.V. Andropov's picture continues the gallery of ardent revolutionary patriots engendered by socialist civilization. Every Soviet person reveres the memory of such people.

As always -- during the times of trials and moments of bitter loss -- our thoughts and feelings have merged with the party's voice. That voice was heard in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people: "Yu.V. Andropov headed the CPSU Central Committee for just a short time. However, in that time, the party ensured the country's confident advance in all areas of economic and social progress by following and creatively enriching the course of the 26th congress."

The chiming of the bells is always the same -- at the hour of joy or grief they inexorably count off the minutes, regardless of which each minute contains. For us, the time marked out by the momentous decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums is like a taut string -- that is how it will continue to be remembered... Optimum results were achieved at every work station, and the management of the national economy underwent intensive improvement. Those efficient forms of economic ties which made old-style management impossible and good work always advantageous were sought out and experimentally developed. Labor discipline was strengthened -- effectively, strictly, according to Lenin's formula: "Anyone who deviates from order and discipline permits enemies into our midst." Violators of party and state discipline were called to account -- they too were made to feel uneasy. The collective voice of working people became louder and more exacting, ensuring a high level of demand and responsibility from leaders at all levels for the results of work.

What is happening in our country is ultimately defined as the improvement of the strategy of mature socialism. For each of us in everyday life this took the form of the party's profoundly comprehensible and utterly specific steps aimed at further increasing the Soviet people's well-being and strengthening the Soviet state's might. It took the form of those steps which always find the most sincere and unanimous support among all the people.

The history of the people and the state contains vast experience. For us, for our Communist Party, this experience takes the form of a constant succession of ideas, plans, and deeds. The constancy of the ideals and goals served by our fathers and grandfathers for all of us are now served by us. That is how it has always been. That is how it is now. That is how it will always be! The thread of life may be broken, but no one has yet been able to destroy the continuity linking generations of Soviet people. It has always determined our decisions and our actions.

"The CPSU will continue to persistently and purposefully pursue the line toward an all-around intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of organization and discipline, and the steadfast raising of the people's material and spiritual living standards. It will strengthen the indestructible alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, and the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples, develop socialist democracy, and educate people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and of devotion to the great ideals of communism," the address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people says.

For all generations of Communists and Soviet people, continuity is a living, real cause. And its main essence consists in moving ceaselessly forward, relying on past achievements and creatively enriching them and focusing the collective thought and energy of Communists, the working class, and all the people on the crucial problems of the present and the future.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on 13 February was the most significant and convincing confirmation of that continuity.

The plenum elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. An outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, he is well-known in the country and abroad and within the party and the international communist and workers movement as a talented organizer of the masses, a fervent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, an unshakable fighter for the implementation of our party's policy, and a loyal comrade in arms of such leaders as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech centers attention on the crucial problems of the present and the future while continuing, supplementing, and developing what the party has already begun. Do not stand still, move confidently forward!

As before, it is necessary to improve the work of the state apparatus and the style of party leadership. There must be a clear demarcation between the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and economic organs, and all duplication between them must be eliminated. The existing practice of replacing economic leaders disheartens cadres and embodies the danger of weakening the party committee's role as an organ of political leadership.

The Communist Party's strength has always been in its ties with the masses. That is why it is so important when setting a course of taking decisions to always check with the thoughts of the working class. For every Communist leader it must be not just an obligation but also a profound requirement to seek the answers to the most topical problems of the present day in the assessments of the working people.

It is only by being in the midst of the masses and by constantly turning to people, that a leader can see the people's initiative and support it in good time. It is that initiative which contains an inexhaustible reserve for our progress, ranging from a zealous attitude to the task in hand to active participation in state management. It must be remembered that every major achievement in our economy has always been linked to the creative initiative of labor collectives. The plenum stressed the need to provide a better incentive for working people's material and moral ventures.

"The very basis of the Soviet system rests on social justice," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the plenum. "Therein lies its tremendous strength. That is why it is so important that it be strictly observed in everyday matters, whether it be a question of wages or bonuses, the distribution of apartments on travel passes, or rewards -- in brief, everything should be done on a basis of justice, in accordance with each man's labor contribution to our common cause."

While paying tribute to working people's selflessness we must be even stricter in our approach to those people whose indiscipline, slackness, and irresponsibility cause our society both material and moral harm. What has been done so far in this area may be regarded as just the beginning in the constant and unremitting work to instill order.

The guidelines laid down by the party for the development of the economy make an imperative demand for restructuring the management of the entire economic machinery. The work that has been started in this sphere will continue, of course. But it is a mistake for economic leaders to try to justify their lack of initiative by saying that they are waiting for the results of experiments. The times demand of all of us that we embark on a search and, if necessary, take a valid risk in order to improve economic efficiency and the people's well-being -- that we do this at all levels of management, in every collective.

The economy can only be raised to a qualitatively new level if the right social and ideological prerequisites are created. Just as the present-day problem of developing socialist consciousness cannot be solved without a strong economic and social policy foundation. The plenum discussed the future molding of the man of the new world and the ideological and moral growth of Soviet people.

We are currently experiencing an extremely alarming exacerbation of the international situation. The threat of a new world war is perhaps more tangible than it has been in the past four decades and has come deadly close to mankind. Describing the Soviet Union's foreign policy line, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that the socialist countries' influence in the world arena and their active, purposeful and concerted actions are of exceptional significance in terms of preserving and strengthening peace. The Soviet Union will continue to be a reliable friend and true ally of the fraternal socialist countries and will continue to express solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonial oppression and embarked on the path of independent development; in relations with the capitalist countries it will be true to the principle of peaceful coexistence, which is so essential to the peoples in an age of nuclear weapons and highly accurate missiles. The Soviet Union has no intention of dictating to anyone, and it does not need military superiority, although no one will be allowed to break the military equilibrium that has been achieved. Our great power will always have a sufficient quantity of means to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists.

Communists have their own very exact criterion of political evaluation -- the Lenin criterion. "Sincerity in politics," Vladimir Ilich wrote, "that is, in the sphere of human relations which deals not with single units but with MILLIONS, sincerity in politics is an entirely verifiable AGREEMENT BETWEEN WORD AND DEED [words in uppercase published in italics].

There are around 274 million of us. And each of us is involved in his own activities today, as he was yesterday and will be tomorrow. In our jobs we are establishing what was talked about at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We are establishing order and organization; we are trying to improve labor productivity and reduce the prime cost of output; we are looking for the most effective economic solutions; we are teaching and learning, building, tilling, and designing -- in this and in many other things there is an invariable link between the party's words and the whole people's deeds. It can be said to be the pulse of our life.

CHERNENKO ELECTION SHOWS 'MONOLITHIC UNITY'

PM161232 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Inviolable Unity of the Party and People"]

[Text] The land of the soviets has seen off on his last journey Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- outstanding figure of Lenin's party and the Soviet state and staunch fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace and social progress. During the sorrowful days of its taking its leave of the socialist motherland's loyal son and ardent patriot, our multinational society has once again appeared before the whole world in its monolithic unity. The Soviet people have rallied their ranks still more closely around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and have expressed the unbending determination to selflessly struggle to implement the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

This strengthening cohesion and this firm determination were once again graphically manifested in the nationwide approval of the results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum held 13 February 1984. The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He assured the Central Committee and the party that he will apply all his strength, knowledge, and life experience to successfully fulfilling the tasks of communist building in our country and to ensuring continuity both in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress of further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might, enhancing the Soviet people's well-being, and consolidating peace, and in implementing the Leninist domestic and foreign policy which the Communist Party and the Soviet state are pursuing.

The Soviet people warmly support the party's policy -- which is convincing testimony to its correctness and its accordance with the demands and the spirit of the time. Firmly following the course of its 26th congress -- a course of improving developed socialism -- and creatively enriching it, the CPSU has ensured the country's confident advance along all salients of economic and social progress. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums were important landmarks on this path. The CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary February Plenum demonstrated the party's unbending will to firmly continue and consistently following the Leninist course -- the course of communist creation and peace.

The party is fully resolved to persistently and continue purposefully pursuing a policy of intensifying the economy, accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, and implementing major comprehensive programs. In the final analysis, all this is intended to raise our society's productive forces to a qualitatively new level. In the interests of successfully resolving a strategically important problem -- enhancing the efficiency of the national economy -- the reorganization now under way of the system of economic management and of the entire economic machinery will be continued.

Everything the party does it does in the name of man and on behalf of man, for the sake of raising the people's material and spiritual living standards. Soviet people have repeatedly been convinced of this. At the same time, they are well aware that, in order to live better, it is necessary to work better. Our people are deeply conscious that it is important now to maintain the pace that has been built up and the general inclination toward the practical resolution of tasks, to develop the positive trends more actively, and to impart stability to them.

In resolving today's tasks, Soviet people are creating preconditions for scaling far greater heights in the future, in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary February Plenum that this 5-Year Plan must see the start of profound qualitative changes in production; it must be the 5-Year Plan of a decisive turning point in the work of intensifying all sectors of our national economy. It is also necessary to ensure a closer link between the economic, social, and spiritual progress of Soviet society.

Building a new world means also showing indefatigable concern for shaping the inhabitant of the new world, for his ideological and moral growth. The party will try to ensure that ideological and mass political work fully accords with the nature of the great and complex tasks of improving developed socialism. The CPSU declares its determination to strengthen the inviolable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and the USSR peoples' fraternal friendship, and to develop socialist democracy. The upcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections and the nationwide preparations for this important political event will be a new stage on the way to broadening and deepening democratic principles in our political and social life.

The party is going to the elections in close alliance with nonparty people. This alliance embodies the inviolable unity of the party and the people and the monolithic cohesion of socialist society and is the source of the might and progress of the land of the soviets. Selflessly devoted to the masses, the party enjoys the full confidence of the masses. It will continue to collate its course, its decisions, and its actions, above all with the thoughts of the working class and with its tremendous sociopolitical and class understanding, and to take counsel with people of labor.

Guided by the people's will, the party and the Soviet state firmly follow a Leninist foreign policy course and maintain immutable loyalty to the principle of peaceful coexistence. The peoples need it more than ever in the age of nuclear weapons and superaccurate missiles. Unfortunately, certain leaders of capitalist countries do not clearly realize this, or they do not want to. The reckless and adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces pose a threat to mankind. Our party sees this danger and draws the attention of the whole world's peoples to it.

The CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary February Plenum confirmed: The Soviet Union does not need military superiority, but nor will it allow the military equilibrium which has been achieved to be upset. Let no one, it was emphasized at the plenum, entertain the slightest doubt that we will continue to ensure that our country's defense capability is strengthened and that we have enough means with which to cool the hotheads of bellicose adventurers. The Soviet Union cannot be intimidated with threats. Its defense is strong, and it will be able to defend all its gains.

The USSR's valiant armed forces, led by the Communist Party, reliably stand and will continue to stand guard over our socialist motherland and the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor. Army and Navy servicemen are rallying still more closely beneath the party's Leninist banner, are improving their political training and military skill still more persistently, and are struggling to further enhance the combat readiness of formations, units, and ships. Together with the entire Soviet people, they warmly approve and unanimously support the party's policy and the continuity of its political course.

"The CPSU and its Central Committee possess a clear vision of the prospect and a clear-cut work program," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said on opening the funeral meeting in Red Square dedicated to the memory of Yuriy Valdimirovich Andropov.

"The party is leading the Soviet people to new accomplishments along a scientifically verified course -- the Leninist course. And we will not deviate from this course."

Soviet people steadfastly follow their communist vanguard. They believe utterly in the party's creative strength and are implementing its impressive plans by their selfless, inspired labor.

CHERNENKO ELECTION DEMONSTRATES CPSU CONTINUITY

PM161256 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Continuity of Party Policy"]

[Text] The continuity of the CPSU's political course is one of the most important Leninist traditions. In his 13 February speech at the extraordinary plenum of the party Central Committee, K.U. Chernenko depicted its essence thus: "Continuity is not an abstract concept but a real, living thing. And its essence lies above all in moving forward without stopping. Moving forward by relying on everything that has been achieved previously, creatively enriching it, and focusing the collective thoughts and energy of communists, the working class, and the entire people on unresolved tasks and the key problems of the present and the future."

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov headed the Communist Party and the Soviet state for a short period, but this time was marked by significant events and deeds which were unanimously approved by Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums were important milestones in the life of the party and the people, were an example of the creative development of the political line of the 26th CPSU Congress, and deepened and concretized the party's course of improving the developed socialist society. The numerous reports from all corners of the country convincingly attest that Soviet people support this course with all their heart and all their thoughts and labor deeds and fully approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. The cohesion of communists and the entire Soviet people around the Central Committee and its leading staff -- the Central Committee Politburo, whose collective activity arms the country's working people with a Marxist-Leninist action program -- is more monolithic than ever.

The extraordinary party Central Committee plenum that was held unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade K.U. Chernenko is well known in our party and country: For many years he has headed crucial sectors of party work, he has done much to develop and consolidate the Leninist style of party and state leadership: He has played a prominent part in elaborating major theoretical problems of improving developed socialism. The Central Committee plenum demonstrated the consistent continuity of Soviet Communists' policy to the entire country and the entire world. The achievements gained should not be grounds for complacency; we must go further, set large-scale goals, and strive for new heights -- that is the dialectic of genuinely Bolshevik continuity.

The historical experience amassed by our country convincingly attests that our party's strength lies in its unity, its fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, its ability to be unfailingly in the vanguard of the masses' revolutionary creativity and mobilize them for labor achievments, and in the capacity to realistically assess what has been achieved.

Today great and strenuous work is underway in the country aimed at intensively developing the national economy, overcoming existing difficulties, and solving urgent national economic problems. The Central Committee plenum laid down the main avenues for this work.

The sphere of greatest concern to the party remains the improvement in the activity of state apparatus and the amelioration of the style of party leadership. A major question of political importance is to clearly differentiate the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and economic organs, and to eliminate any duplication in their work. Only when this question is resolved will the party committees truly be able to fulfill their role as organs of political leadership, maintain party links with the masses, and arouse the civic activity of millions of working people. To constantly check the course with the working class, pay heed to what the workers say, and seek advice from working people is the Leninist tradition and today should be the prime duty and profound inner requirement of every communist leader.

It was stressed from the rostrum of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that "for party committees, dealing with the economy means primarily dealing with people who are running the economy." The ability to foresee and support the people's initiative and creative undertakings and to give every incentive to working people's innovations -- those are the most important reserves of our economic and social progress. The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum appeal for a 1-percent labor productivity increase above the plan and an additional 0.5-percent reduction in output prime cost received a broad and truly patriotic response from the country's labor collectives.

Our party's supreme goal is concern for people's welfare. The Central Committee plenum recalled the need for strict observance of the socialist principle of payment according to work, and the inadmissibility of any violations whatsoever of the social justice inherent in the Soviet system. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must make major contributions here. Nor can labor collectives themselves stand apart: They must make fuller use of the rights granted to them by the law.

The key question today, the Central Committee Plenum stressed, is the question of organization, order, and discipline. The measures taken by the party in this direction have met with the people's ardent support, have produced the first beneficial results in the production sphere, and have affected the social climate and people's mood. The task is not to slacken, not to be content with what has been achieved, and to remember that any slackness and irresponsibility is fraught with economic, social, and moral losses.

The 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have indicated the main avenues of our economic development: intensification, the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production: and the implementation of large-scale comprehensive programs. Tackling these tasks, the party has embarked on the reorganization of the economic management system and of the whole economic machinery: a large-scale experiment in extending enterprises' rights and enhancing their responsibility has begun. These and other measures outlined by the party have not only an economic but also a great political significance. Their implementation must become the main content of the day-to-day work of every party organization and every worker. "Displaying greater independence at all levels, engaging in a courageous quest, and -- if need be -- taking justified risks for the sake of enhancing economic efficiency and increasing the people's well-being -- this is what we expect of our economic cadres," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed at the Central Committee Plenum.

In the elaboration of plans for the country's further development our party is endeavoring to ensure a close correlation between the Soviet society's economic, social, and spiritual progress. Having pointed out the need for dialectical unity between the economy, social policy, and ideological work, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum put the molding of the new man and concern of his ideological and moral growth at the focus of the party's mass political activity.

This party objective must be translated into reality, it must become part of the communist perspective, and the strategy for attaining this perspective will be given in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

The extraordinary Central Committee Plenum reaffirmed the foreign policy course of the party and the Soviet state. Our stance here is clear, pure, and noble. It is a course of struggle for lasting peace, for mankind's deliverance from the threat of a nuclear war, a course toward expanding cooperation with all socialist countries, and a course of solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonialism and embarked on the path of independent development. Our party is also invariably loyal to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The USSR will cooperate fully with all states which are prepared to help reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of confidence in the world by practical deeds.

Soviet people have been able to see for themselves in practice that, during any turn of events, and in all trials, our party remains equal to its historical mission. The confidence in the Communists shown by the people has been won by deeds, by constant concern for the welfare of all people. This has been confirmed yet again by the recent report and election campaign in party organizations and the nomination of USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputies.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum has addressed itself in particular to party kraykom and obkom first secretaries, inasmuch as success in the solution of both current and immediate, and long-term strategic tasks depends largely on them today. The country's party organizations must spare no effort in ensuring a steady industrial production growth rate, the successful fulfillment of the Food Program, and the development of the Soviet people's labor activeness, and they must see to the implementation of measures aimed at achieving an upsurge in people's well-being. Our party's vanguard role and the Communists' active stance will be manifested in this.

Harmony and cohesion mark the activity of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its leading nucleus -- the Central Committee Politburo. The indestructible union between the party and the people, the cohesion of party ranks, and the Soviet people's selfless labor are the guarantee of the successful resolution of present and future tasks in communist building.

BOOKLET ON 13 FEB PLENUM NOTES GORBACHEV ADDRESS

LD152002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Materials from the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held on 13 February 1984, have been published as a separate booklet. The booklet includes the information report on the plenum, the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a brief biography of Comrade Chernenko.

The brochure has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

UK POLITICIANS ASSESS CHERNENKO'S 'FRAIL' HEALTH

LD151201 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0947 GMT 15 Feb 84

[By David Bradshaw, PA political staff]

[Excerpt] British politicians who attended the funeral of Mr Andropov in Moscow have immediately raised doubts about the health of his successor. SDP [Social Democrat Party] leader Dr David Owen today diagnosed Mr Konstantin Chernenko's illness as a chest complaint and added: "He is not 100 percent fit." Shadow foreign secretary Mr Denis Healey said he noticed that the 72-year-old leader had chest trouble and said he "appeared frail." Speaking on Radio 4's Today Programme, Dr Owen said: "He has got what we call emphysema -- which is a shortness of breath. Quite a lot of older people get this. It usually means a fibrosis of the lungs. It is not a good illness to have. It tends to be something which brings on heart disease."

Dr Owen, former surgeon, said Mr Chernenko had "certainly aged" since he met him seven years ago. He added: "I don't think he should read too much into this. These leaders tend to hang on for quite a long time."

Mr Healey, who was also at the funeral, said Mr Chernenko's chest complaint was not surprising considering the freezing temperature in Moscow. But he pointed out that Mr Chernenko appeared to lack authority compared with other Soviet leaders who spoke yesterday.

Gorbachev Seen No 2

WA151400 London REUTER in English 1341 GMT 15 Feb 84

[By Mark Wood]

[Excerpt] Moscow, Feb 15, REUTER -- New Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko appeared in frail health when he met foreign leaders in Moscow yesterday, and some gained the impression he would be only an interim leader, diplomatic sources said today. Soviet officials also told some visitors that Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev would be No 2 in the Kremlin, indicating that the leadership may have already mapped out a future succession.

Chernenko, 72, gave an impression of frailty when he led the funeral of his predecessor, Yuriy Andropov, on Moscow's Red Square yesterday. He was short of breath and appeared unable to hold his arm up in a salute for more than brief periods. In the most knowledgeable assessment of his condition, British politician David Owen, a physician, said today that Chernenko was suffering from emphysema. This involves fibrosis of the lungs, which leads to shortage of breath and often serious heart strain. Medical dictionaries say it also causes a "barrel chest" in older people, a condition Chernenko appears to have. Owen met Chernenko briefly at a Kremlin reception after Andropov's funeral.

Denis Healey, foreign affairs spokesman of Britain's opposition Labor Party, also said on his return from the funeral that the new Kremlin chief looked frail. "Obviously, government leaders are not going to comment publicly on Chernenko's condition, but from reports we have heard, most of those who met him for longer talks thought much the same thing," said one West European diplomat.

However, Vice President George Bush took the opposite views saying the new Soviet leader "appeared very vital."

Chernenko held a series of talks with visitors including Bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

In Rome, Bush told reporters he had found Chernenko to be "on top of things, active... and appeared very vital." He said: "He gave me the impression of a man...who has a potential to be a strong leader."

Diplomats said the impression that Chernenko might be only a short-term leader was reinforced by comments from Soviet officials about the new power structure in the Politburo.

Senior Kremlin aides told some visitors that Gorbachev, 52, was now the effective No 2 in the Kremlin, making him Chernenko's deputy and heir-apparent. "It looks as if Gorbachev has been guaranteed second place as part of the deal which put Chernenko into power. That would mean the leadership has already pre-programmed the next succession," one Western analyst said.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

Romania's Ceausescu

AU151835 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally, I extend to you cordial congratulations and best wishes on your election to the high position of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR will continue to develop, to the benefit and interest of our peoples and of the general cause of socialism, cooperation, peace, and progress throughout the world. I wish you, dear Comrade Chernenko, much health, happiness, stamina, and success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission entrusted to you by the party. I also wish the Communists and all working people in the Soviet Union new and ever greater achievements in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the programs for socioeconomic development, in the entire socialist and communist construction in your fatherland, and in the struggle for detente, disarmament, peace, and understanding and cooperation between all peoples in the world.

Once again I extend to you warmest wishes for success together with our desire and determination to ensure, through joint efforts, the continuous strengthening and development of the comprehensive friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples, concludes the telegram sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Cuba's Castro

FL151457 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Message addressed to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on 14 February 1984]

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Chernenko: On behalf of our party's Central Committee and the Cuban people, I wish to convey to you the warmest and most fraternal congratulations on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At a time when the Soviet party and people have just traversed moments of profound sorrow because of the painful loss of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the confidence in you shown by the CPSU Central Committee in placing in your hands such a high responsibility constitutes a proof of the ability of Lenin's party to overcome any type of adversity, consistently guaranteeing the direction of its policy of principles and the continuity of your wise and experienced leadership.

I am sure that the glorious CPSU and all the Soviet people will continue to advance victoriously on the path of the economic and social building of the homeland. I am convinced that under your leadership, the Soviet Union will continue to attain successes in the struggle for strengthening its defensive capability, for a growing cohesion and fraternal cooperation among countries of the socialist community, for the strengthening of relations with developing countries, and will honorably fulfill the decisive role corresponding to it in the battle for preserving peace and removing the threat of war, being provoked today by the Reagan administration with its adventurous and irresponsible policy of confrontation and arms race.

Dear Comrade Chernenko, I wish to express the certainty that the close and irrevocable ties of friendship uniting our parties, governments and peoples will continue to develop more and more.

In the fulfillment of your new mission, we wish to express our everlasting solidarity with the firm and unyielding position of communist and internationalist principles of our party and people of Cuba.

PDRY's 'Ali Muhammad

GF151820 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text of congratulatory cable sent by 'Ali Muhammad, Yemen Social Party Secretary General, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, to Konstantin Chernenko, on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, it pleases me -- on behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers and in my personal name -- to convey to you the warmest comradely congratulations for the great confidence entrusted in you by the CPSU Central Committee and by all the Soviet Communists.

We are certain that through your new position in the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, you will continue your great contributions to the struggle to implement the party's Leninist policy that is pursued by the Soviet Communist Party and state in order to guarantee the accomplishment of the tasks proposed by the party's 26th Congress in this regard in a manner that guarantees consolidating the economic and military superiority of the Soviet people and the world's socialist system as well as consolidating the foundations of the struggle the world's revolutionary movement and of the nations that struggle for national liberation and social progress in the cause of bolstering international peace and deterring the aggressive inclination of the imperialist circles.

I wish to seize this opportunity to express my complete confidence that the strategic relationships between our parties, peoples and countries, which have been progressing in recent years, will be strengthened and consolidated more and more in the present and in the future in the service of our peoples and their common struggle. As I wish you good luck and success in your new noble tasks, I wish you an abundance of health and happiness and wish the Soviet people continuing progress and prosperity.

Ivory Coast's Houphouet-Boigny

AB160938 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Feb 84 p 26

[Text] The head of state, his excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has sent the following message to Konstantin Chernenko, the new general secretary of the CPSU:

On your election as CPSU general secretary, I am pleased to send you on behalf of the Ivorian people, their government, and on my own behalf my warmest congratulations. I wish you happiness and success in your mission in this world which is in need of peace, justice, and progress.

Highest regards.

Algeria's President

LD151918 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The head of state [President Chadli Bendjedid] has addressed a message of congratulations to Konstantin Chernenko on his election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The president of the Republic and general secretary of the party writes in his message, among other things: I am convinced that under your direction the USSR will continue to work actively in favor of establishing universal peace. I am deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop to the benefit of our peoples.

Lesotho King, Prime Minister

MB141910 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] His Majesty Motlotlegi Moshoeshoe II and the prime minister, the right honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, have sent messages of congratulations to President Konstantin Chernenko for having been elected as the leader of the Soviet Union.

In his message, his majesty said they have great pleasure in congratulating Mr Chernenko upon his succession to the position of secretary general of the CPSU, as well as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR [as heard], Motlotlegi said they trust that under his wise leadership, his country will lead the way towards the achievement of international peace and prosperity and a reduction of tensions. He said he hoped that the happy relations existing between the Kingdom of Lesotho and the USSR will grow from strength to strength for the mutual benefit of the two countries. His majesty wished President Chernenko good health and happiness in the vital years that lie ahead.

In his message, the prime minister said on behalf of the government and the people of Lesotho he wishes to send Mr Chernenko most sincere congratulations as he takes up his new office to lead the Soviet Union. The prime minister said he hoped the happy relations existing between the two countries can be further strengthened for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. Dr Jonathan wished Mr Chernenko personal good health and happiness in the years that lie ahead.

Turkish Communist Party

TA151528 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish 0600 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Message of congratulations sent by Turkish Communist Party Committee Secretary General Haydar Kutlu to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 13 February 1984]

[Text] Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, the Turkish Communists, and on my own behalf, I extend to you my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your election as CPSU general secretary. You have participated in building socialism in the ranks of the Leninist komsomol and the CPSU within the USSR. You have shouldered significant duties in spreading, strengthening, and implementing the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. The Turkish Communists recognize you as an ardent defender of the cause of peace and socialism and a passionate nationalist and internationalist. We believe that the Leninist policy formulated by the CPSU 26th Congress will achieve new and great successes on the path of peace and communism under your leadership. The TCP attaches great importance to its brotherly ties with the CPSU that are developing and being strengthened based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our party will continue to exert efforts to develop Turkish-Soviet relations based on peaceful coexistence, friendship, and cooperation and to strengthen the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet and Turkish peoples.

Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, we wish you success in your responsible office, health, and happiness. With our communist greetings,

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Haydar Kutlu, 13 Feb 1984

'LEAKING' ECONOMIC INFORMATION DECLARED 'CRIME'

WA160001 Moscow VEDEMOSTI VERKHNOGO SOVETA SSR in Russian No 3, 18 Jan 84 pp 91-93

["UKASE OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR"]

[Text] On the Introduction of Changes and Supplements in Certain Legislative Acts of the USSR Concerning Criminal Responsibility and Criminal Judicial Proceedings

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decrees:

I. To introduce into the Law of the USSR of 25 December 1958 "On Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes" [VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSR, 1959, No 1, Art 8; 1960, No 3, Art 24, No 18, Art 145; 1961, No 9, Art 91, No 13, Art 137, No 21, Art 222, No 27, Art 291] the following changes and supplements:

1. In article one:

In the first part the words "to the detriment of national independence, territorial integrity, or military strength of the USSR" are replaced by the words "to the detriment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or the national security and defense capacity of the USSR";

In the second part the words "not subject to" are replaced by the words "freed from."

2. To word sub-paragraph one of article five as follows:

"The perpetration with the aim of weakening the Soviet state of bombings, arson, or other actions which aim at mass destruction of people, the infliction of bodily harm or any other damage to their health, at the destruction or damage of enterprises, buildings, roads and means of transportation, the means of communication, or any other state or social property, and also the perpetration with the same aims of mass poisoning or the spreading of epidemics or epizootics."

3. In article seven:

In the first part the words "of literature of the same content" are replaced by the words "in written, printed, or in other form of works of the same content";

To word sub-paragraph one of article two as follows:

"These same actions perpetrated with the use of financial means or other material valuables received from foreign organizations or from persons acting in the interests of those organizations or by a person formerly sentenced for especially dangerous state crimes, and also perpetrated in a time of war."

4. To supplement the Law with Article 13^1 of the following content:

"Article 13^1 . The Transmission of Information Constituting an Official Secret to Foreign Organizations

The transmission or collection with the aim of transmission to foreign organizations or their representatives of economic, scientific-technical or other information constituting an official secret by a person to whom this information was entrusted owing to service or work or which became known by other means --

is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years or by correctional work for a period of up to two years.

These same activities which inflicted a large property loss upon state or social organizations or which entailed other grave consequences --

is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a term of up to eight years."

5. To supplement Article 14^1 with a new section of the following content:

"Persons serving a sentence of deprivation of freedom who in places of deprivation of freedom terrorize prisoners who have started on the path of rehabilitation, or who perpetrate attacks upon the administration, or who also organize with these aims criminal groupings or who actively take part in such groupings --

are subject to a punishment of deprivation of freedom for a term of from three to eight years."

To consider the given section the first part of the present article.

To word sub-paragraph one of Article 14^1 as follows:

"Especially dangerous recidivists, as well as persons sentenced for grave crimes, who have perpetrated actions stipulated by the first part of the present article."

To consider the given sub-paragraph the first sub-paragraph of the second secton of the present article.

6. To place the word "ammunition" in article 15 after the word "weapons".

7. To supplement Article 20 after the first section with a new section of the following content:

"These same actions repeatedly perpetrated --

are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of from two to five years."

To consider the second section the third.

8. To word sub-paragraph one of the second section of Article 25 as follows:

"These same actions perpetrated by a person formerly sentenced for crimes stipulated in the present article, or also for speculation in foreign currency or securities in large amounts."

II. To supplement the first section of Article 28 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Judicial Proceedings of the USSR and Union Republics, affirmed as a Law of the USSR on 25 December 1958 [VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSR, 1959, No 1 Art 15; 1961, No 26 Art 270; 1963, No 16, Art 181, No 33, Art 966], after the words "13 (the loss of documents containing state secrets)" with the words "13^1 (the transmission of information constituting an official secret to foreign organizations)".

III. To put the present Ukase into effect from 1 February 1984.

IV. To entrust the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics to bring the legislation of the union republics into line with the present Ukase

The Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yu. Andropov

The Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR T. Menteshashvili

SHAKEUP IN MOLDAVIAN KOMSOMOL ANNOUNCED

PM130955 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 84 p 2

[Untitled report by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent V. Kachurin under the rubric "Komsomol Teletype"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee was held in Kishinev, which examined organizational questions. The plenum relieved V. Babiya from his duties as first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee in connection with his transfer to economic work. I Bushenitsa, previously working as secretary of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee.

V. Kazyulin was relieved of his duties as second secretary and member of the bureau of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee. In connection with his transfer to party work, P. Sirotenko, previously working as senior organizer at the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, was elected second secretary and member of the Bureau. N.V. Merenishchev, second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.P. Solovyev, chief of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Komsomol Organs Section, took part in the plenum's work.

NEW RSFSR RECLAMATION MINISTER APPOINTED

PM151432 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text of "RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Appointing Comrade V.P. Loginov RSFSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves that Comrade Vladimir Pavlovich Loginov be appointed RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

M. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Kh. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, 9 February 1948.

USSR INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER RETIRES

LD151438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Aleksandr Maksimovich Tokarev from his duties as USSR Minister of industrial construction in connection with his retirement with pension on health grounds.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to Comrade Tokarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the good of the party and people.

OLKHOVSKIY RAYKOM CHIEF RELIEVED FOR MISCONDUCT

WA160700 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 January 1984 publishes on page 3 a 500-word article entitled "After the Inspection" by L. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgograd Obkom. Kulichenko's article is a response to a 12 November 1983 PRAVDA article by special correspondents B. Mironov and V. Stepanov, which revealed misconduct and abuses on the part of a number of government and party officials in the oblast. In his article Kulichenko acknowledges the validity of the charges made in the 12 November PRAVDA article and reports on the disciplinary action taken against the officials concerned. Among those disciplined was V. Chevanin, who was relieved from his post as first secretary of Olkhovskiy Raykom.

RAYKOM CHIEFS IN UDMURT ASSR RELEASED

WA160800 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 January 1984 publishes on page 2 a 1,000-word article entitled "The Main Link" under the rubric "Reports and Elections" by L. Katkova. The subject of the article is the proceedings and discussions of an Udmurt Oblast party conference, the main theme of which was cadre policy. The article reports that despite the many good changes that have taken place in the work of party organizations the "urgency and sharpness of the problem concerning the selection and distribution of cadres has not at all diminished." Speakers at the conference spoke of "serious errors" in cadre policy. In assigning people to leading party, soviet, and economic posts, the obkom did not always take into account their businesslike, moral, and political qualities, and their ability to work with party and labor collectives, according to the article. As a result, the article states, the obkom was forced to relieve the following officials: A.G. Polyakov, first secretary of Ainashskiy Raykom; V.V. Korepanov, first secretary of Kezskiy Raykom; N.Ya. Agafontsev, first secretary of Igrinskiy Raykom; and V.G. Stepanov, chairman of Igrinskiy Rayispolkom.

RSFSR MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONSUMER 'EXPERIMENT'

LD092129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Commentary by Ivan Grigoryevich Dudenko, RSFSR minister of consumer services]

[Text] I would like to stress that the decision of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to carry out an economic experiment in a number of territories of the Russian Federation, in consumer service enterprises, is primarily aimed at accelerating development of the consumer services industry, at qualitatively improving its work in all directions, and particularly at reducing the time delay in carrying out orders; at raising the quality of repair work; at developing of the types of services and perfection of forms of services. It is aimed at making consumer services more convenient for the working people, from the point of view of both the work regimes of our enterprises and also from the point of view of the forms of service themselves. This means bringing services nearer to places where the working people live and where they work, so that clothing cutters, hairdressers, photographers, those who receive orders for the repair of consumer items, radios and televisions, and a number of other services, go there.

The responsibility of the leaders of consumer services enterprises is being raised, because all forms for encouraging the system depend fundamentally both on their volume and on the right to obtain these incentives, in principle upon these very qualitative aspects of work.

Aside from this, at the moment the consumer service enterprises themselves, their collectives, are not fully provided with economic incentives for increasing volumes, because excess profits cannot be channeled additionally into incentives for the workers in that collective, into resolving social problems and questions to a proper level; there is a lack of resources for housing construction and cultural amenities for these collectives. What this means, at consumer services enterprises of these regions, with varied climatic zones, varied territories, varied densities in population, is to test and work out new elements of the economic mechanism, which will be laid down in principle in the plan directives of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

ATTEMPTS TO SMUGGLE ZIONIST CONTRABAND CITED

LD160436 Moscow TASS in English 0406 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Leningrad February 15 TASS -- London Tourists Maurice and Susanne Schneider have been expelled from the USSR for an attempted smuggling of literature, classified by competent bodies as ideological contraband.

Responsibility for the sudden termination of the Schneiders' tour rests with the so-called Committee of 35, a Manchester-based Zionist organization. The committee's provocative activity comprises kindling of nationalist sentiments among Soviet people, gathering and distribution of deliberately false information about the alleged oppression of Jews in the USSR, direct incitement to emigrate from the Soviet Union, organization of anti-Soviet gatherings and actions abroad. Agents of the committee, as Maurice Schneider, a 47-year-old electrical engineer confessed, persuaded him and his wife Susanne, a 39-year-old teacher, to smuggle a batch of Zionist books of an anti-Soviet character and deliver them to concrete addresses in Moscow and Leningrad. Besides, the husband and wife had been given a twenty-point questionnaire with the help of which they were to have gathered information about Jews inclined to leave the Soviet Union or serving sentences for criminal offences.

The Schneiders were caught during a customs examination at Leningrad's Pulkovo Airport.

"I profoundly apologise for insulting the Soviet authorities," Maurice Schneider wrote in an explanatory note. His wife also repented fully of what she did.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the competent bodies that this is not the only instance when Zionist organizations use for their purposes too credulous or unscrupulous people. Thus, two weeks ago, Britons Kay Stekley and Gerny Masel were caught at Leningrad Airport during an attempt to smuggle in Zionist literature. The same lot befell Jacov and Margit Haas from Denmark. U.S. nationals Michael Weit and Kathie Schwartz tried to pass the customs in boots stuffed with deliberate slanderous information on the so-called "Jewish question."

The USSR's readiness for broad development of international tourism is well known. But this does not imply connivance to ideological smugglers.